

## DEMOCRACY EMBRACES NEGRO AT AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

By Paul Stauffer

"I'm introducing this bill, nevertheless," remarked a Negro youth. A white youth replied, "We'll vote it down."

This remark received a laughing reply from the Negro, "That's what you think." 8-21-37

And these two young men, Negro and white, continued leisurely down the foyer of the Schroeder Hotel in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The Model American Youth Congress was in session July 2-5. Though in the affairs of the nation and the states the Negro people are often discriminated against at election time, this was not true at the National Congress of Youth. Negro youth was accepted as an integral and necessary part of these "Congressional" sessions, he was recognized in his true sphere as one of the makers of American civilization. The Negro Youth were as vital to the success of this congress as were those of any other part of American Youth. Racial chauvinism did not exist in these youthful "Congressmen."

Complete with two legislative houses, and a number of joint congressional committees, this Model Congress of Youth, was patterned after the U. S. Congress. The only difference the usual bickering and boondoggling over questions of anti-lynching and equal appropriations was absent. Affiliated national organizations with delegates present included the N. A. A. C. P. Youth Section of the National Negro Congress, the Urban League, Southern Negro Youth Congress, Negro settlement house associations sent delegates, and the Y's. A few Negro "Senators" were elected from general national organizations, one of which was the National Maritime Union, and a number of Negro "Representatives" were elected by white youth constituencies. Almost a thousand youth were present to decide what legislative measures should be taken to cure the evils of present day society in relation to youth. Youth from Maine to the Philippines, and from Washington to Puerto Rico were present. Ambassadors were present from Cuba, Canada, and China.

This Fourth Congress was convened on the call of 73 national organizations of youth and agencies serving youth, though they stated, "Once the delegates assemble supervision of the Congress will be in the hands of the delegates themselves and in the officers

they democratically elect. Neither regular participation in the Congress nor the findings of the Congress will bind any organization to any program which it does not voluntarily choose to support." Among the signers of the call were: Ralph W. Bullock, secretary of Colored Boys Work, National Council and the Y. M. C. A.; Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York City, and Herman Laster, Youth Council of the same church; A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. L.; Edward C. Strong, chairman of the Youth Section of the National Negro Congress; and several white youth signers whose organizations serve Negro youth as well as white are Edwin C. Mitchell, Youth secretary, Southern Tenant Farmers Union; Richard Hoiland, director of Young People's Division, American Baptist Publication Society; Martin Harvey, president of Christian Youth Council of North America, and Joseph P. Lash, American Student Union. A list of the signers of the call is an imposing roster of progressive men, women and youth who are active in American Youth work.

### Attempted Discrimination Foiled

Before the opening of the Congress the Arrangements Committee was notified that Negro delegates would not be permitted to enter the Eagle's Auditorium and clubrooms which had been contracted for the Congress. On inquiry it was found a Mr. Durner, who was the receiver and lessee for the Fraternal Order of Eagles, was the individual responsible and not the officials of the Order. This news aroused liberal and progressive opinion in the Socialist city of Milwaukee, and led by Rev. E. Leroy Dakin, prominent minister of the First Baptist church, members of the Youth Congress Advisory Committee composed of leading business and professional people, attempted to change the attitude of the responsible officials by issuing the following statement: "We respectfully urge you to reconsider your action in withdrawing from your contract to rent the Eagles' Clubhouse to the American Congress . . . on the ground that this would violate your rule prohibiting the entrance of Negroes into the building. We call your attention to the fact that Negro delegates to the Milwaukee Federated Trade Council have access to your building, that you have had a Negro speaker there to address Townsend club meetings which Negroes also attended. In abiding by these precedents you would do no more than follow the policy of the Milwaukee Auditorium which makes no discrimination as to color, race or creed. The people of the city have always taken pride in providing equal opportunity to all races, nationalities and creeds. They have consistently maintained and safeguarded their civil liberties and have protected them against encroachments."

In view of this non-discrimination in the past, we urge you to reconsider your action and abide by the contract into which you have entered."

Unfortunately this did not change the attitude of Mr. Durner, and the Congress convention was moved to the Schroeder Hotel.

### Edward Strong Chairman at Opening Session

Edward Strong, chairman of the Youth Section of the National Negro Congress, took charge of the first session of the Congress. Greetings were received from President Franklin D. Roosevelt and his wife, Gov. Elmer A. Benson and the Legislature of Minnesota, Charles A. Beard, eminent historian; Aubrey Williams, executive director of NYA; Gov. Phil LaFollette of Wisconsin, Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, and many other progressive Americans who feel the existence of the Congress to be necessary, including Rear Admiral Byrd. A message of greeting was given from Chinese youth by Miss Loh Tsie, who is the leader of the All-Chinese Student Union and is commonly known as the Chinese "Joan-D'Arc." The keynote speech of Chairman William Hinckley, "The State of the Youth of the Nation," asked for a thorough delving into the problems of youth and emphasized the need for cooperation in finding solutions.

### Model Bills Fundamental and Considerations Thorough

Over 150 bills and resolutions were passed. The consideration of this avalanche of bills in the short space of a few days would seem superficial had the bills not been proposed even two months in advance by organizations whose activities were centered around them, and by youth whose whole experience embodied peace activities, student and recreational activities, labor activities, and young leaders whose organizations were striving for democratic liberties for all the youth of America. For two months before the Congress a Drafting Bureau composed of twelve young lawyers, sifted and combined the bills to be considered. Bills at the Congress were referred to joint committees on Education, Recreation, Agriculture, Labor, Peace, and Democratic Liberties. Trained and experienced men were questioned in the committee hearings before the bills were given final form and brought before the Congress for approval.

A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, testified as did Angelo Herndon, Meyer Levin, magazine editor who was an eyewitness of the South Chicago Massacre on Memorial Day; Ed Parker, young Workers' Alliance leader, who was arrested for leading an unemployed demonstration in Southern Illinois; a young Ford worker, who desired to remain anonymous, testified as well. On Education, Dr. Homer P. Rainey, of the American Federation of Teachers; Margaret Kehr, American Federation of Teachers, and Dr. William Gibbons of the National Education Association, aided in shaping the legislation.

### N. A. A. C. P. Amendment to Education Bill Accepted

A bill similar to the Harrison-Fletcher-Black (U. S. Congress) providing for federal aid to states and localities, which asked funds, to enable them to increase educational opportunities. This bill by amendment from the N. A. A. C. P., provided for equal use of funds among Negro and white students. Of vital importance were bills increasing adult and extension education and practical vocational training for all who need them. Other bills called for a revision of curricula to include courses on peace, trade union history and Negro history. Housing, cultural, and recreational bills were passed providing high standards of program, personnel, facilities and the operation of all programs without discrimination. If the attitude of the youth had been anti-Negro it would have been easy to vote down the minority group, but it was generally accepted in the minds of all: What is good and necessary for one group is good and necessary for all groups. In numerous instances emphatic support of non-discrimination amendments were voiced by white youth.

### A Solution For Sharecropping

For rural youth the Congress deemed it necessary to provide special cultural and recreational opportunities, possibly through the opening of public buildings and schools not normally in service for use as recreational centers. The committee recommended

the establishment of regional authorities similar to the TVA through which extensive programs of conservation, flood control, land reclamation, and power development might be put into operation. Land reclamation and all of its accompanying evils, a lack of educational opportunities and absence of a decent living standard was condemned as unnecessary and avoidable. A bill to remedy this evil provided the establishment of a government agency to purchase land and resell, with present tenants given preference in the purchase, on easy terms even to the extent of accepting crops as a payment of taxes and notes. Land thus used must be adjudged above market standards by Federal Soil Conservation Service. Provision was made to group government and financial aid to arming communities which desired to set up cooperative farming under this repurchase plan. The youth in reaction to knowledge of conditions in farming communities most demanded that living standards be raised in farming areas and that standards must be raised for all groups.

### Herndon Given Ovation

In the last session young Congressmen were legislation weary, yet when a young Negro stepped forward to give the Report of the Committee on Democratic Liberties he Congress spontaneously gave him a rising ovation. This young man was Angelo Herndon, who though free on bond, voluntarily walked back into Georgia to have another close look into the jaws of Georgia justice. He was one of the many exiles in the fight for democracy in America present at the Congress. When a review of the Eagle's Auditorium discrimination came before the Congress a unanimous vote was made to institute legal proceedings against those responsible for breaking their contract on account of Negro discrimination. A resolution was passed asking for the freedom of the Scottsboro boys, and there was full-hearted support of the Vagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill which was before the U. S. Congress. On lynching, an added measure was taken; mandatory maximum penalties for persons participating in lynchings were decreed. The largest single group of representatives at the Congress were those participating in trade union activities, about 235 out of almost a thousand young people. In the light of this one of the most important measures taken by the Congress was the condemnation of Jim Crow practices in many trade unions in the past. Youth then is thinking in terms of non-discriminating trade union practices and the day is not far distant when Negro youth will be given the protection of and be accepted in all trade unions.

Through the many concrete illustrations brought out, whites realized very completely and thoroughly at the Congress that all democratic liberties are threatened so long as the Negro youth remains in the shadow of discrimination, persecution, disfranchisement, and Judge Lynch. They learned the loss of a single right by a single individual threatens the rights of all individuals without regard to racial or sectional differences.

One Baptist Young People's leader, who is active in rural areas, made the statement, "I learned more about labor problems at this Congress than in my whole life of studying text books and attending classes."

The spokesman for the Christian Youth Building a New World Movement, Richard T. Baker, of Chicago, made the following remarks: "When asked to give my impressions of the Congress I thought the smartest thing for me to do was to dust off my Gideon Bible and see what that rather wise old book had to say on the subjects we have been considering this week-end . . . I began with Exodus. In that autobiography, I met Moses. I don't know what his first name was. Perhaps it was John L. Moses. Anyway, Moses. I read about him. I tried to decide just what he was. Was he a preacher? Was he a lawyer? Was he a prophet? I don't think any of these things quite fit his description. Then I began to reconstruct the story of Moses. I saw him going out among the Hebrew slaves in the working places. I heard them sigh by reason of their bondage. I saw the captains of industry demand more and pay less for

services of the Children of Israel. I saw Moses stand at the factory gates and say as the workers passed, 'I will bring you out from under the burden of the Egyptians.' Then I saw him go to Pharaoh. 'Let my people go,' he said.

"Who was Moses — scholar, teacher, preacher? No, he was a labor organizer. That was the heart of his job. He liberated the working classes of Egypt. It has been a long time ago, but the world of Moses goes on. My first text gave me assurance that in our labor deliberations here this week we have ample precedent in the Christian and Jewish history for the action we have taken."

In speaking of a religious group caucus held during the Congress Baker said: "The group of religious representatives felt that they had no religious program that was any different from the program of the whole conference. Our religions must not be a confined compartment of our experience. It must get out into the material world and give fire and zeal to those who are trying to make it a better place to live in. My text would be: 'Inasmuch as you have done me of a dozen little tacks that are brother to me, you have done it unto me.' The

Christian Youth Building a New World Program believes in living today as if the Kingdom of God were here. You from the trade unions, from the Y's, from the political parties—you actually want the same thing, even though the name is different. And let me say, in words of the Bible: 'Two or three are gathered together to do my work, I am there in the midst of them,' and there is no stopping us!"

A young Methodist leader who was from Virginia, reviewed in the same caucus, action which had been taken by his state Methodist youth organization which included opposition to any foreign war, support of legislation increasing social justice, and asked that they as his group had done, pledge to "treat with complete courtesy and respect all men, regardless of race, color, or nationality and that we recommend that all Christian young people become informed on interracial relations and that they work with churches to improve racial relations."

### Negro Youth Elected to AYC National Council

National Negro organizations with members elected to the National Council of the American Youth Congress are the N. A. A. C. P.; Pauline Redmond, Youth Secretary of the Urban League; Edward Strong, Youth Chairman of the National Negro Congress; William W. Richardson of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and Herman Laster of the Abyssinian Baptist church of New York City.

Youth convened, spoke without quibbling, and left. It was impossible to hear the tremendous democratic exchange of opinion and come away without learning the profound truth, that all American Youth has the same interests, same joys and sorrows, and also the same enemies in the reactionary forces in American life which today has taken from one out of every three of the 25 million American Youth under 25 the means of life, denied them marriage by shrouding them in poverty, denied them education and the blessing of peace.

It was impossible not to learn that unless these traditional American rights are extended to this one young person in every three, the rights of the other two are threatened. Youth, student, social worker, Christian and laborer, demand the continuance of the American Tradition of democracy.



# Postal Presidency Alliance Head Is Lost By Gilliam Makes Plea At 9th Biennial

## St. Louis Man Winner With Slim Majority Of Only Two Votes

(Special to Journal and Guide)  
(Another Story on Page 4)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — In a dramatic two-hour balloting session at the ninth biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees here this week, Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., twice president of the organization, lost by two votes to Lafayette F. Ford, of St. Louis, in his bid for reelection.

Five candidates for the president's chair were entered in the heated race and were deadlocked for several hours until Ford was announced as the new president for the next two years.

Other officers elected at the ninth biennial session were: Alvin W. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C., secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, treasurer; and Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill., editor of The Postal Alliance, official monthly magazine of the organization.

### WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Meeting in conjunction with the Alliance was the Women's Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison of Chicago, Ill. Officers elected for the next biennial session are: Mrs. G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C., president; Mrs. A. G. Spears, Sumter, S. C., vice president; Mrs. Grant Adams, Atlanta, Ga., secretary; and Mrs. Heywood Gant, Detroit, Mich., treasurer.

Chief of the visiting speakers at the convention was Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of Chicago. Delegates gave Mr. Mitchell a round of applause when he announced his intention to keep up the campaign to secure the fingerprint system of identification in civil service appointments to replace the present photo system. Mr. Mitchell has introduced two bills in Congress making legal this change, but no

action has been taken.

J. J. Mack, assistant postmaster of Philadelphia and Mayor S. Davis Wilson were also speakers at the session.

### BROWN IS KEY-NOTER

The key-note speech of the convention was delivered by John M. Brown, only Negro superintendent of a branch post office in Philadelphia.

"I hope we never reach the place where we think that things should be given is simply because we have dark skins," he asserted. "We must fight with ever nerve for those people who keep us from having things because we have black skins."

"We are here to discuss and act on matters for the good of those in the service, not to simply elect officers," he concluded.

Herbert E. Millen, Philadelphia lawyer and former postal employee, urged the delegates to "get the requisite training, take their place beside other men and ask no favors."

### POLITICIANS PLEDGE HELP

Russell Allen, deputy coroner of Philadelphia, pledged the resources of Negro politicians to helping the postal employee fight his battle for equality. He also stated, "The new generation is going to elect men to public office who will pledge to the postal men a square deal. He must not be placed in office because he is liked or because he represents a group but because he is qualified for that office."

James Gildea, representing the National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Service Laborers, Branch No. 4, Harry Snider, representing the Philadelphia Branch, No. 3 of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks, William Hall, president of the Motor Vehicles Association, John M. Brown, superintendent of Station D, Mrs. Helen Duckett, past president of the Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Auxiliary, also welcomed the delegates in the name of their several organization.

Convention notices were made by Miss Lillian V. Wood, secretary of the Eighth District.

## At Postal Alliance

### Session

8-28-37

(Special to Journal and Guide)

PHILADELPHIA — The installation of a genuine merit system in the postal service was urged here Monday night by Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., national president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, at its ninth biennial convention.

The plea for such a system to eliminate "inequalities under which the Negro frequently suffers," was made at the opening public meeting of the convention at Tindley Temple M. E. Church, Broad and Fitzwater Streets.

John M. Mack, white, assistant postmaster here, urged patience on the part of colored postal employees, assuring delegates to the convention and Philadelphia postal workers in particular that "in time, Negro employees in the postal service will secure advancement in the ranks."

Wayman Evans, president of the New York chapter of the alliance, attributed a portion of the responsibility for lack of Negro advancement in postal ranks to Negroes themselves.

"In many instances we have been asleep at the switch," he said. He suggested a more militant attitude on the part of Negroes in the service, and cited the necessity of a year-round program designed to secure such advancement as that to which the workers are entitled.

Representing Governor George H. Earle, who is abroad, Joseph H. Ranney, a member of the State Athletic Commission, credited the Democratic party of the state with having given the Negro more promotions than has any political party in the past.

A plea that "persons outside the ranks" conduct a campaign for fair consideration of the Negro postal employee was made by Russell E. Allen, an attache of the

coroner's office here.

John C. Lyman is president of the Philadelphia local, host to the convention. Delegates from 32 states are attending the session.

Among the delegates and visitors present were the following: Jacob C. Carey, Omaha, Nebr.; Antoine L. Murphy, Kansas City, Mo.; Stacey Brownlee, Oakland, Calif.; Edward LaSalle, Kansas City, Mo.; Leonard C. Ricks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert H. Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Lillian V. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Percy L. Conrad, Newark, N. J.; Frank T. Logan, Jamaica, N. Y.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; James R. Lansing, St. Louis, Mo.

Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo.; Joe H. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Perle J. Clay, St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac L. Moore, Minneapolis, Minn.; Romeo Burnett, St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer C. Greene, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Richey, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas N. Page, Columbus, Ohio; Haddon G. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; Jesse J. Anderson, Detroit, Mich.; Elwood L. Cromwell, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill.; Harry W. Basey, Cleveland, Ohio; Norval E. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; Harry W. Basey, Cleveland, Ohio; Norval E. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; Luther S. Headen, Nashville, Tenn.; Mack D. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; George Reed, Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Baylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. W. Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; A. W. Daniels, Jacksonville, Fla.; George C. Lewis, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. C. Massenberg, Selma, Ala.; Waldo B. Frank, New Orleans, La.

Henry T. Ellington, Birmingham, Ala.; Floyd A. Douglas, New Orleans, La.; Jack H. Young, Jackson, Miss.; Arthur Chapital, New Orleans, La.; George B. Griffin, Mobile, Ala.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans, La.; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, La.; French I. Davis, Wilmington, N. C.; Samuel J. McDonald, Sumter, S. C.; Samuel J. Brown, Savannah, Ga.; Henry N. Vincent, Columbia, S. C.; W. H. Jackson, Charleston, S. C.; William H. Webb, Washington, D. C.

L. P. Bohler, Augusta, Ga.; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.; Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; A. R. Ore, Washington, D. C.; Oliver Strawn, Baltimore, Md.; George O. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Robert Salisbury, Norfolk, Va.; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; James W. Traynham, Richmond, Va.; Thomas R. Bomar, Washington, D. C.

Huey Cannon, Texarkana, Tex.; R. C. T. White, Houston, Texas; Myles T. Johnson, San Antonio, Texas; R. L. Nelson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. M. Corde, Marshall, Texas; William H. Bass, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles W. Hicks, Houston, Texas; William E. Brackeen, Fort Worth, Texas; Alexander L. Barnett, Huriah Briggs, Beaumont, Texas; and many others.

## St. Louis Man Defeats Gilliam For President

By PERCY R. HINES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Completing 24 years of continuous ac-

tivity toward betterment of the Postal Service in general and the solution of problems of Negro postal workers in particular, the National Alliance of Postal Employees closed its ninth biennial convention here Saturday, having been in session since August 16th.



LEON ANDERSON

Who was re-elected National Secretary of the National Postal Alliance at its convention in Philadelphia last week.

The assembly opened Monday evening with public exercises at Tindley Temple, South Broad and Fitzwater Streets, where many dignitaries took part on the program, among whom were Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia; Honorable Joseph F. Gallagher, postmaster; the Rev. D. W. Henry, pastor of Tindley Temple; Jerry O. Gilliam, national president of the alliance; Russell Allen, deputy coroner; Commissioner Joseph Ranney of the Pennsylvania Boxing Commission; Mrs. Robert E. Harrison, national president of the Women's Auxiliary to the Alliance; and many leaders of other postal groups and of civic and educational movements.

The Gilbert Anderson Memoria Symphony Orchestra furnished the musical program. Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia postal leader, was master of ceremonies.

Business sessions of the convention were held at the YWCA, beginning Tuesday morning. In his address to the assembly, President Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., pointed out many accomplishments realized through the efforts of the



boady during the past two years in connection with promotions and assignments in the postal service.

#### Mitchell Speaks

Welfare Director G. N. T. Gray of Washington, D. C. related many detailed cases handled by his office during the past 15 months. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Illinois District, spoke in the interest of measures pending in Congress aimed to eliminate the photographic method of identification from civil service applications, and to require that the applicant highest on the roster of eligibles be appointed by certifying officers.

He also spoke in the interest of his industrial commission bill, now pending, which is aimed to establish such an agency on Negro affairs, all of which were endorsed by the National Alliance of Postal Employees at the conclusion of the address.

The assembly urged Negro postal workers to use their \$60,000,000 annual earnings toward the development of enterprises owned and controlled by their people, and to patronize businesses which are willing to employ their people.

#### Officers Elected

The election of officers for the next two years was in a deadlock for several hours on Friday as five candidates were in the race for the presidency. Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., who has headed the organization for the past four years was defeated in the final balloting by Lafayette F. Ford of St. Louis, Mo. G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Attorney R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa., were the other aspirants.

Gilliam, after his defeat, made a motion for the unanimous election of Ford, which was carried, and pledged hearty support to the new head. Other officers elected were as follows: Alvin W. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga., vice president; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C., secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, La.; treasurer; and Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill., editor of The Postal Alliance, official monthly magazine of the organization. More than 70 branches of the body located in as many cities throughout the United States were represented in the confab.

#### Women Meet

Meeting in conjunction with the Alliance was the women's auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison of Chicago, Ill. The outstanding feature of the women's session was the continuation on a more substantial basis the granting of scholarships, and cash awards to high school students. Officers elected for the next biennial period are: Mrs. G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C., presi-

dent; Mrs. A. G. Spears, Sumter, S. C., vice president; Mrs. Grant Adams, Atlanta, Ga., secretary; and Mrs. Heywood Gant, Detroit, Mich., treasurer.

Among the delegates and visitors present were the following:

Jacob C. Carey, Omaha, Nebr.; Antoine L. Murphy, Kansas City, Mo.; Stacey Brownlee, Oakland, Calif.; Edward LaSalle, Kansas City, Kan.; Leonard C. Ricks, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert H. Barnard, New York, N. Y.; Lillian V. Wood, New York, N. Y.; Percy L. Conrad, Newark, New Jersey; Frank T. Logan, Jamaica, N. Y.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; James R. Lansing, St. Louis, Mo.; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo.; Jose H. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn.; Perle J. Clay, St. Louis, Mo.; Isaac L. Moore, Minneapolis, Minn.; Romeo Burnett, St. Louis, Mo.; Elmer C. Greene, Pittsburgh, Pa.; R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; H. L. Richey, Detroit, Mich.; Thomas N. Page, Columbus, Ohio; Haddon G. Smith, Cleveland, Ohio; Jesse J. Anderson, Detroit, Mich.; Elwood L. Cromwell, Cincinnati, Ohio; Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill.

Harry W. Basey, Cleveland, Ohio; Norval E. Perkins, Chicago, Ill.; Luther S. Headen, Nashville, Tenn.; Mack D. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; George Reed, Louisville, Ky.; A. H. Baylor, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. W. Lane, Jackson, Tenn.; Leonard G. Gholston, Chattanooga, Tenn.; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; A. W. Daniels, Jacksonville, Fla.; George C. Lewis, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. G. Massenbery, Selma, Ala.; Waldo B. Frank, New Orleans, La.; Henry T. Ellington, Birmingham, Ala.; Floyd A. Douglas, New Orleans, La.; Jack H. Young, Jackson, Miss.; Arthur Chapital, New Orleans, La.; George B. Griffin, Mobile, Ala.; William W. Kerr, New Orleans, La.; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, La.; French I. Davis, Wilmington, N. C.; Samuel J. McDonald, Sumter, S. C.; Samuel J. Brown, Savannah, Ga.; Henry N. Vincent, Columbia, S. C.; W. H. Jackson, Charleston, S. C.

William H. Webb, Washington, D. C.; L. P. Bohrer, Augusta, Ga.; William L. Cooper, Charleston, S. C.; Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; A. R. Ore, Washington, D. C.; Oliver Strawn, Baltimore, Md.; George O. Brown, Washington, D. C.; Robert Salisbury, Norfolk, Va.; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C.; James W. Trayham, Richmond, Va.; Thomas B. Bomar, Washington, D. C.; Huey Cannon, Texarkana, Texas; R. C. T. White, Houston, Texas; Myles T. Johnson, San Antonio, Texas; R. L. Nelson, Pine Bluff, Ark.; C. M. Corde, Marshall, Texas; William H. Bass, Little Rock, Ark.; Charles W. Hicks, Houston, Texas; William E. Brackeen, Fort Worth, Texas; Alexander L. Barnett;

Huriah Briggs, Beaumont, Texas; and many others.

## Postal Convention

# Urges Race Progress

(By PERCY R. HINES)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 23.—Completing 24 years of continuous activity toward betterment of the Postal Service, the National Alliance of Postal Employees closed its ninth biennial convention here Saturday, August 16th. The assembly opened Monday evening with public exercises at Tindley Temple, South Broad and Fitzwater Streets, where many dignitaries took part on the program, among whom were Mayor S. Davis Wilson, of Philadelphia; Hon. Joseph F. Gallagher, Postmaster; Rev. D. W. Henry, pastor of Tindley Temple; Jerry O. Gilliam, National President of the Alliance; Hon. Russell Allen, Deputy Coroner; Commissioner Joseph Rainey of the Pennsylvania Boxing Commission; Mrs. Robert E. Harrison, National President of the Women's Auxiliary to the Alliance, and many leaders of other postal groups and of civic and educational movements. The Gilbert Anderson Memorial Symphony Orchestra furnished the musical program. Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia Postal leader, was master of ceremonies.

Business sessions of the convention were held at the Y. W. C. A. 1605 Catherine Street, beginning Tuesday morning. In his address to the assembly, President Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., pointed out many accomplishments realized through the efforts of the body during the past two years in connection with promotions and assignments in the postal service. Welfare Director G. N. T. Gray of Washington, D. C., related many detailed cases handled by his office during the past 15 months. Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell of the First Illinois District, spoke in the interest of the measures pending in Congress aimed to eliminate the photographic method of identification from civil service applications, and to require that the applicant highest on the roster of eligibles be appointed by certifying officers. He also spoke in the interest of his Industrial Commission Bill now pending which is aimed to establish such an agency

on Negro affairs, all of which were endorsed by the National Alliance of Postal Employees at the conclusion of the address. The assembly urged Negro postal workers to use their \$60,000,000 annual earnings toward the development of enterprises owned and controlled by their people, and to patronize businesses which are willing to employ our people.

The election of officers for the next two years was a deadlock for several hours on Friday as five candidates were in the race for the Presidency. Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., who has headed the organization for the past four years was defeated in the final balloting by Lafayette F. Ford of St. Louis, Mo. G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Attorney R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa., were the other aspirants. Gilliam, after his defeat, made a motion for the unanimous election of Ford, which was carried, and pledged hearty support to the new head. Other officers elected were as follows: Alvin W. Bryan, Atlanta, Ga., Vice President; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C., Secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, La., Treasurer; and Percy R. Hines, Chicago, Ill., Editor of The Postal Alliance, official monthly magazine of the organization. More than 70 branches of the body located in as many cities throughout the United States were represented in the confab.

Meeting in conjunction with the Alliance was the Women's Auxiliary, headed by Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison of Chicago, Ill. The outstanding feature of the ladies' session was the continuation on a more substantial basis the granting of scholarships and cash awards to high school students. Officers elected for the next biennial period are: Mrs. G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C., President; Mrs. A. G. Spears, Sumter, S. C., Vice President; Mrs. Grant Adams, Atlanta, Ga., Secretary, and Mrs. Heywood Gant, Detroit, Michigan, Treasurer.

## L. F. FORD IS NEW HEAD OF POSTAL GROUP

*Afro-American*  
St. Louisan Defeats J. O. Gilliam, Norfolk, for Presidency.

### MITCHELL TELLS OF PHOTO BILL

*Baltimore*  
Wants Merit to Gauge U.S. Jobs.

PHILADELPHIA. — Lafayette F. Ford, of St. Louis, was elected president of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, last week, defeating Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va., who has headed the organization since 1933.

Alvin W. Bryan, Atlanta, is vice president; Leon M. Anderson, Washington, secretary; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, treasurer; and Percy R. Hines, Chicago, editor. The Postal Alliance. These officers will serve for the next two years.

#### Mayor Wilson Speaks

The convention opened Monday, with public exercises at Tindley Temple, South Broad and Fitzwater Streets, Mayor Wilson, Joseph F. Gallagher, postmaster, and the Rev. D. W. Henry, pastor of Tindley Temple, and Joseph Rainey, Pennsylvania boxing commissioner, were among the speakers.

Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell (Dem., Ill.), spoke in the interest of his measures pending in Congress aimed to eliminate the photographic method of identification from Civil Service applications and to require that

Business sessions were held at the YWCA, 1605 Catherine Street. The following officers of the women's auxiliary were elected: Street Mesdames G. N. T. Gray, Y. W. C. A., Washington, president; A. G. Spears, Sumter, S. C., vice president; Grant Adams, Atlanta, secretary; Heywood Gant, Detroit, treasurer. The convention urged postal workers to use their \$60,000,000 annual earnings toward the development of enterprises and to patronize businesses which are willing to employ colored people.



National Organization—1937

## Anderson Named Postal Alliance Secretary

Leon Anderson has been named secretary of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, according to an announcement by Jerry O. Gilliam, president.

Anderson succeeds S. M. Jackson who resigned. He will be administered the oath of office on Friday, January 29 at 8 p.m. at the national headquarters, 1216 U Street, Northwest.

Mr. Anderson was born in Mississippi, May 8, 1889. He received his education in the public schools of that state, including the State College and at Howard University. He was commissioned first lieutenant U. S. Army, during the World War and served in France.

## Ohio Postal Employees Meet, Denounce Mail Service Prejudice; Many Speak

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — (ANP) — Jerry O. Gilliam, of Norfolk, Va., president of the National Postal Alliance and widely known for his efforts to better the working conditions of mail workers, was the principal speaker here Monday night at the seventh annual banquet of the Cleveland branch of the Alliance, staged in the dining room of the Phillis Wheatley Association. Madison Smith, the Branch president was master of ceremonies and among the other speakers were Postmaster O'Donnell, Paul LaMarsh, assistant superintendent of mails; Atty. Chester K. Gillespie; Claybourne George, Civil Service commissioner; Councilman S. E. Craig; Jane Hunter, noted social worker; Harry W. Basey, Alliance official and others. During his speech President Gilliam deplored the fact that colored postal employees are often denied advancement when they have earned it through seniority, declaring: "The white man needs to be freed from the slavery of prejudice."

National Alliance of Postal Employees.

## Philadelphia Postal Men Gather To Be Host To Postal Workers At Little Rock

### Ninth Session To Be Held On August 17 In Quaker City

By PERCY R. HINES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — The Ninth Biennial Convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees will be held here August 17 to 20, with the Philadelphia Branch headed by John C. Lyman, 5730 Arch Street, as host.

National President Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., recently issued the call for the assembly of representatives of more than 75 branches situated in as many cities throughout the United States, and many problems affecting Negro postal workers in particular and the personal and service of the Post Office Department in general will be taken up and acted upon.

The NAPE was organized 24 years ago at Chattanooga, Tenn., following racial discrimination in other service organizations and since that time the Alliance has fought the battles of Negro postal employees in all parts of the country.

The organization maintains a welfare bureau in Washington, D. C., with George N. T. Gray serving as Service Relations Representative. The forthcoming assembly in August promises to be one of the most outstanding in the history of the movement. Headquarters have been established at 13 North 34th Street. John C. Temple is convention chairman.

The other officers of the organization are: Leon M. Anderson, Washington, D. C., secretary; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo., vice president; Robert E. L. Hutton, New Orleans, treasurer; and Percy R. Hines, Chicago, editor of the Postal Alliance, official publication of the body.

### Third Annual Session Is Held At Dunbar High School

## CONVENTION TO BE IN SESSION AUGUST 16-21

By LOUIS M. GRAY  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 16—Holding forth under the leadership of Pres. R. C. T. White of district 1, one of the N. A. Postal Employees, National Alliance of Postal Employees, met for their annual session at Dunbar High school, July 2 and 3.

Address by G. N. T. Gray, NAPE welfare representative of Washington, D. C., and their president's annual address by R. C. T. White and a short talk by Mack D. Anderson, former editor of the "Postal Alliance," were the high points of the session.

Friday night at a public ceremony presided over by W. H. Bass, president of the Little Rock NAPE and an interesting and stimulating program was given. The program was interspersed with musical numbers by the local chorus club, with Mrs. Hollis directing. A duet by the son and daughter of Comrade and Mrs. A. F. Saville, a vocal solo by Bernard Childress.

Immediately following the program at Dunbar high school, the delegates and their friends were entertained at Tillar's Park with a dance.

Saturday was wind-up day at which time in a closed session all routine business was dispatched.

Representatives from Texas included Messrs. Spivey, Hicks, Allen, Payne and Walls, Houston; E. Williams, Texarkana; Gipson and Turner, Dallas, and Williams and Cord, Marshall.

From Little Rock, Bass, Mathis, Cook and Gray.

Guests were Mack D. Anderson, District 5, Memphis, Tenn., candidate for editor of Postal Alliance, and G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D. C., candidate for national president.

The district convention went of record endorsing R. C. T. White for national vice president.

### Contest For Presidency Main Issue

By PERCY R. HINES  
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 16—This city is girding itself for the entertainment of delegates and visitors to the forthcoming ninth Biennial convention of the National Alliance of Postal Employees, August 16 to 21 through a special committee made up of representatives of the local branch of the organization, the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, the Motor Vehicle Service association, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Post Office Department, represented by Postmaster Joseph F. Gallagher. Women's Auxiliaries to these movements are also cooperating with arrangements for the assembly. Pre-convention headquarters are located at 13 North 34th street, while permanent headquarters have been contracted for at the YWCA, 1605 Catherine street, where sessions of the convention are to be held. The Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia, through Hon. Frank L. Devine is lending hearty support to plans for the assembly which will bring together representatives of the NAPE from all parts of the United States.

#### Temple Heads Committee

The Convention committee is headed by John C. G. Temple, as chairman, while Wilbur H. Brown is serving as secretary. Others serving in this connection are as follows: James L. Braxton, Leonidas White, Herbert W. Fleming, Francis J. Ingersoll, William C. Jason, John C. Lyman, John M. Brown.



Clarence S. Clory, William D. Ridgway, Victor H. Sparrow, Theodore P. Wooding, Bilton F. Adams, Arthur W. Carpenter, William F. Hall, George H. Beckett, Mrs. Rose Temple, Mrs. William Fickland, Mrs. George H. Beckett, Harold L. Pilgrim, and several others.

With five candidates in the race for the presidency of the Alliance, the convention is expected to be a most lively one. The aspirants for the offices are: Attorney R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; George N. T. Gray, Indianapolis, Ind.; and Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; present head, who seeks to succeed himself. Alvin W. Bryan of Atlanta, Ga., and Richard C. T. White of Houston, Texas, are candidates for the vice presidency.

The NAPE is now completing its 24th year's activity in the interest of the Postal Service in general and Race postal workers in particular, having been organized in 1913, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The forthcoming assembly will continue its fight along the same line, according to the program outlined for execution.

## POSTAL GROUP ASKS EQUALITY AT CONVENTION

Postmaster's Deputy  
Holds That Color  
Plays No Part.

RIVALRY IS KEEN  
OVER PRESIDENCY

50 Million Insurance  
on Membership.

PHILADELPHIA — Representatives of seventy-two branches of the National Alliance of Postal Employees began their ninth bi-ennial convention at the YWCA on Monday and immediately adopted resolutions demanding the end of the color line in Federal positions.

When the alliance opened its sessions at Tindley Temple, Broad and Fitzwater Streets, John M. Mack, white, assistant postmaster of Philadelphia, proceeded to inform his listeners of the democracy that exists in the Post Office Department.

He stated that there was no color line, and opportunities were open to all, regardless of race, color, or creed.

The following speakers were also on the program: John C. Lymas, Harold L. Pilgrim, the Rev. Dr. D. W. Henry, Jerry O. Gilliam, Mrs. Helen Duckett, Wayman Evans, John M. Brown, Herbert E. Millen, Russell A. Allen, William F. Hall, M. Kissinger, and Clarence S. Clory.

**President Wired**  
Telegrams were sent to President Roosevelt urging the passage of the Antilynching Bill and abolition of legislation requiring photographs of applicants for civil service positions.

The convention also urged that the first person on the eligible list be appointed instead of following the present system of selecting any one of the first three. Resolutions requesting employees to spend their earnings among their own people were also adopted at the business sessions.

The organization further went on record as supporting the Strict Seniority Bill in postal service.

**Keen Fight in View**  
It is expected that the run for president's office will cause keen interest during the election period of the convention. Among those who have been declared nominees are: Jerry O. Gilliam, incumbent, of Norfolk, Va.; Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert L. Bailey, Indianapolis, Ind.; Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis, Mo.; and G. N. T. Gray, Washington, D.C.

**Chicago Makes Bid**  
Chicago is making a strong bid for the convention in 1939. Mayor Edward J. Kelley has issued an invitation to the organization to hold its next conclave there. Co-operating with the national body are the Mutual Association of Postal Employees, Inc., the Motor Vehicle Service Association, Inc.; the women's auxiliaries of these groups, and the Post Office Department and the Chamber of Commerce of Philadelphia.

Approximately \$50,000,000 worth of insurance is carried within the body on members through the beneficiary department.

**Has Auxilliary**  
Cash awards are made to high school students annually in cities where there are branches. A scholarship is granted to some young woman in one of the higher institutions and the auxiliary makes a substantial donation annually to the NAACP.

**Officers Named**  
Officers of the auxiliary are: Mrs. Robert E. Harrison, Chicago, president; Mrs. A. G. Spears, Sumter, S.C., vice president; Mrs. Grant Adams, Atlanta, Ga., secretary; and Mrs. T. B. Gordon, Washington, D.C., treasurer.

## PHILADELPHIA IS HOST TO POSTAL MEN

8-20-37  
Ninth Biennial Convention  
In Session; Many Seek  
Presidency

By PERCY R. HINES  
PHILADELPHIA. — Delegates from 72 branches of the National Alliance of Postal Employees located in as many cities throughout the United States, together with hundreds of visitors are here for the ninth biennial convention of this organization being held here from August 17 to 22, with the Philadelphia branch, headed by John C. Lymas, serving as host. Points in California, Texas and Florida, as well as commonwealths within this radius are well represented.

**Problems Considered**  
While the organization is devoting considerable effort toward the solution of problems affecting postal workers in general and Negroes in particular, much enthusiastic interest is being manifested in the election of officers.

With five candidates in the race for the presidency, the contest for this position is keen and the possible outcome most uncertain. Jerry O. Gilliam of Norfolk, Va., present incumbent, is seeking reelection as head of the organization. The other aspirants are: Lafayette F. Ford, St. Louis; Attorney R. L. Bailey, Indianapolis;

Harold L. Pilgrim, Philadelphia; and G. N. T. Gray, Washington; all of whom are conducting vigorous campaigns for the post. Richard C. T. White of Houston, and Alvin W. Bryan of Atlanta, are seeking the vice presidency. Leon M. Anderson, Washington, and Robert L. E. Hutton, New Orleans, are unopposed for the positions of secretary and that of treasurer, respectively.

**Contest for Editorship**  
The editorship of the organization's monthly magazine is being contested for by Percy R. Hines, Chicago, present incumbent; Mack D. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn.; and Joseph B. Brown Jr., St. Louis. The women's auxiliary of the N. A. P. E., headed by Mrs. Anna Mae Harrison, Chicago, is also in session here. Convention headquarters are at the Y. W. C. A., 1605 Catherine street, where all sessions of both the auxiliary and the parent body are being held. The Chicago delegation is making a strong bid for the next convention to be held in the Windy City in 1939.

## Postal Workers Resume Efforts In Washington

Journal and  
Guide  
Regional Elections  
Held Prior To '37  
Special Session  
12-4-37

By PERCY R. HINES  
CHICAGO, Ill.—With Congress in extraordinary session, the National Alliance of Postal Employees has renewed its fight to improve conditions for Negro workers in the postal service throughout the United States.

The organization's full-time welfare director, G. N. T. Gray, is in Washington, devoting all efforts to the problems of the membership, including matters involving promotions, assignments and appointments. Mr. Gray is also working toward the elimination of the photographic method of identification from civil service applications and to bring about regulations requiring persons making the highest marks in examinations be appointed as they are reached on the eligibility list.

### REGIONAL ELECTIONS

As a result of the recent elections in the nine district sub-divisions of the N. A. P. E., the following

regional members of the executive committee have been named for the ensuing two-year period: Leonard H. Spivey, Houston, Texas; Royal W. Bailey, Washington, D. C.; Samuel J. McDonald, Sumter, S. C.; Floyd A. Douglass, New Orleans, La.; George W. Golden, Jackson, Tenn.; Jesse J. Anderson, Detroit, Mich.; E. R. Bryson, St. Louis, Mo.; Percy L. Conrad, East Orange, N. J., and Edward LaSalle, Kansas City, Kans.

Other members of the executive committee are Percy R. Hines, editor of the official organ, Chicago, Ill.; Robert I. Hutton, treasurer, New Orleans, La.; Alvin W. Bryan, vice president, Atlanta, Ga.; Leon M. Anderson, secretary, and Lafayette F. Ford, president and chairman, St. Louis, Mo. All of these are also serving two-year terms.



# Postal Men Vote 'No' on Segregation Proposal

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9. Attempts at rank and file segregation, against colored delegates and friends in attendance at the biennial session of the National Association of Letter Carriers, opening here Monday September 6, have resulted in strained feelings and disquietude at the meetings held in the new municipal auditorium.

Suggestions for the "harmony" of the convention, and made to carriers who are members of the local branch No. 30 to have a "segregated dance and dinner" for visiting colored delegates, resulted in a 12 to 10 vote against the proposal. At two previous meetings the carriers voted 22 to 1 against accepting the proposal to segregate.

Wednesday and Thursday night of this week a grand ball and picnic are to be held. Although colored delegates can not be bar-men and women who might not red because of their color, these delegates have been given tickets to both affairs, with the suggestion that they hold a segregated dance and dinner.

The dance is scheduled for Wednesday night at the Paseo hall and the entertainment committee has allotted \$125 for this affair. The jim-crow dinner is to be served at the Club Savoy Thursday night.

Visiting delegates. in the ma-

ority, have made known their intentions to turn thumbs down on the segregated entertainments, and refuse to attend. They intend to demand their full rights as members of the organization.

Kansas City is a hot bed of jim-crowism and prejudice. Its colored citizens accept segregation in the schools, the city auditorium and downtown movie theatres. Said the white committee in boldly suggesting the established policy of jim-crow:

"Is it not reasonable to suppose that you can get the 33 members of the Memphis Letter Carriers' band and the wives of the members who accompany them, the delegates, visitors, their wives and friends coming from other parts of the country and go into an affair of this kind with much more assurance of a pleasant social evening than, by the widest stretch of your imagination, could possibly happen if you were at our dinner, sandwiched here and there between colored delegates and women who might not react favorably to the situation."



National Organizations 1937

National Association of Tailors Designers, Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners.

# Tailors Plan to Organize Million Dollar Business

BOSTON—The eighteenth annual convention of the National Association of Tailors, Designers, Dressmakers and Dry Cleaners will be held here, August 2, 3, and 4.

One of the main features of the convention will be a discussion of a million-dollar clothing corporation to be operated by colored people, according to W. S. Sparrow, national president of the association.

Other national officers of the organization follow:

L. J. Grimes, first vice president, Muskogee, Okla.; W. J. Oates, Jr., second vice president, Natches, Miss.; Mrs. M. J. Green, third vice president, Hartford, Conn.; J. R. Jones, treasurer, Tuskegee, Ala.; M. K. Tyson, executive secretary, Burlington, N.C.

R. S. Poole, assistant executive secretary, Greensboro, N.C.; J. A. Summons, national organizer, Miami, Fla.; Mrs. C. Frances Jones, national fashion director, Philadelphia; Miss Carrie E. Walker, assistant national fashion director, Washington, D.C.

C. C. Thrope, supervising general officer Cincinnati; H. G. Days, assistant supervising general officer Palatka Fla.; J. W. Yancey, national exhibit director, Danville, Va.; James A. Cotton, chairman national executive committee.

Convention headquarters will be maintained at 521 Columbus Avenue.



## Latest in Hair Dress Displayed at Convention



Young ladies display the latest fashions in hair dress at 1937 fashion show staged by the National Beauty Culturist League Convention at the Renaissance Casino on Tuesday evening. They are (left to right): Misses Mary Eley, Dorothy Jones, Helen Smith, Margaret Blakeley, and Fannie Herman. At the right is Mrs. Dorothy Chapman (at mike), president of the National Beauty Culturists' Local No. 26; and Mrs. Ethel Baird, national president.—Campbell Photo.



## Beauty and Style Parade at Casino

NEW YORK. — The National Beauty Culturist League, only chartered organization among colored beauticians in New York State, presented a chiffon dress display and hairdress styles at its recent fashion show at the Renaissance Casino, Tuesday.

A feature of the display was "The 1937 June Bride," sponsored by the Majestic School of Beauty Culture under the direction of Miss Enne Reid and Henry Roseman. Miss Lola Evans of Brooklyn was the bride.

Participants included: Bonaparte's School of Beauty Culture; Elouise Holtzclaw, representing the Golden State; Georgia Tyler demonstrating "My Lady's Hairdress"; Miss Roberta Day demonstrating the "Regatta Hairdress"; Alice Foster, "The Coronation Hairdress"; Edna King, "College Girls' Hairdress"; and Viola Small representing the "Monte Carlo Hairdress."

## HAIR AND SKIN EXPERTS PLAN ANNUAL MEET

## Beauticians Meet In NYC

NEW YORK CITY—(ANP)—Beauty culturists from all over the country converged here last week for the 17th annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League at the Renaissance Casino, the first session being held September 7. While here the delegates and visitors were guests of New York League No. 26, an affiliate of the parent body.

Notable features of the beauticians' gathering this year were the exhibits showing the latest developments in the treatment and beautification of the skin and hair. Mrs. Ethel Baird is national president of the Beauty Culturists' League.

## Leaders of Field Will Display Wares at Renaissance

When the nation's beauty culturists meet in their seventeenth annual convention at the Renaissance Casino, 138th street and Seventh avenue, beginning next Tuesday, September 7, outstanding features of the convention will be exhibits showing the work and latest developments in the treatment and beautifying of the skin and hair. Leading beauty experts will give demonstrations, displays, lectures, and conduct a style review.

While in the metropolis, the National Beauty Culturists' League will be the guests of the New York

League No. 26. The convention will open Tuesday evening with a mass meeting of welcome in the Y. W. C. A. auditorium, 144 West 138th street. Wednesday night there will be presented "Beauty Styles in Review" at the Renaissance, where coiffure displays, classes and exhibits will be held.

An official banquet, honoring delegates and visitors, will bring the convention to a close at Smalls' Paradise Thursday night, September 9.

## Many to Exhibit.

Among those who have arranged to display their merchandise in booths at the Renaissance are: Apex College of Beauty Culture, Poro College of Beauty Culture, Bonaparte Beauty School, Bernetta Beauty Academy, Almanuel Beauty Institute, National Beauty Academy, Modern Beauticians' Association, Splendor Beauty Supply Company, Fisher Beauty Supply, I. Posner Supply Company, Orchid School of Beauty Culture, and the Mme. C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company.

Other booth holders include Walter White Beauty Parlor Supply, Godefroy Manufacturing Company, Harris Beauty Salon, Majestic Beauty School, Adolph Products Company, Larala Sales Company, Dr. Gertrude Fayes Products, Antoinette Beauty School and Makasar Beauty Products.

## First Meeting Here.

In this, the first convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League to be held in New York City, Harlemites and others will be afforded an opportunity to see the latest supplies, equipment, methods and technique used in the hair and beauty culture industry, the largest commercial and industrial field in which the Negro is engaged.

The visitor, walking from booth to booth in the Renaissance Casino, will see the work of the Orchid School, which was organized by Mrs. Mae Garriss in 1917. Mrs. Garriss is proud of the institution, for during the twenty years of its existence, Orchid schools have graduated 963 students, who teach and use the Orchid method in the United States and many foreign countries.

## Supplies on Display.

At the booth of the Walter White Beauty Parlor Supply will be seen the "latest equipment used by the profession, such as furniture, chairs, dresserettes, stoves, combs, brushes and marcel irons." In addition, the White concern, which is owned by Walter White and Roscoe W. Farley, will also have on display shampoos, soaps, pressing oils, brilliantine, dyes and mineral oils. The National Beauty Culturists' League will serve the trade in New Jersey



Connecticut, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Md., and New York.

Almanello Beauty Institute, of which Alma Grant is president, was founded in 1930. From a first graduation of thirty-six students to 103 students who were graduated on June 29, and a branch school at 1345 Fulton street, Brooklyn, the president of Almanello has given assurances that the work of her schools, as demonstrated at the booth of the institute, is the last word in service and style offered by the profession.

The institute and beauty school have sent 500 students with their diplomas since the first graduation.

#### Jobbers in Boths.

Another booth holder, the House of Splendor, Ltd., suppliers of equipment, hair goods and other supplies for beauty parlors, call themselves "Harlem's largest beauty equipment and supply jobbers." With an established "service" of twenty years in Harlem, it invites the whole country to visit its booth during the three-day convention.

More than twenty-seven articles for the skin and hair made by Madame J. Walker Manufacturing Company will be displayed in the booth by the company.

#### Mme. Walker Still Big.

In a statement issued by Harry D. Evans, Eastern manager of the company, he said: "The Madame C. J. Walker Manufacturing Company, founded in 1903 by the late Mme. C. J. Walker, with home offices located in Indianapolis, Ind., has pleasure in being a part of the National Beauty Culturists' convention.

"This pioneer organization has withstood the economic ups and downs and goes forward, growing larger and larger from year to year. Its products number some twenty-seven articles for the hair and skin and are used by countless thousands of our group throughout the world."

So large and widespread is this firm's business that its advertising and correspondence have to be done in four different languages—English, French, Spanish and Portuguese. An interpreter and foreign correspondent is a regular member of the office staff at Indianapolis, Mr. Evans made known.

"One of the magnificent things about this organization," declared Mr. Evans, "is that it continues to grow, while remaining in the exclusive hands of Negroes after the death of its founder, and that it continues to do a large amount of philanthropic and charitable work, thus carrying on the ideals of the late Mme. C. J. Walker."

#### Carlotta Has Plans.

Proud of her 725 students who have graduated from the National

## Chairman



EARL A. BALLARD, who is general chairman of the beauty culturists' convention committee.

Academy of Beauty Culture, Inc., of which she is the founder and president, Mme. Carlotta E. Lamy plans to make the National Academy one of the most prominent institutions at the convention.

The National Academy of Beauty Culture was founded August 22, 1933, and since then, according to Mme. Carlotta, it has sponsored the national hair style show which is held annually at the Renaissance Casino. It also manufactures and distributes thirty-nine different products.

#### Apex Branches Many.

Mme. Sara Spence Washington, who started the Apex System, manufacturer of Apex hair and beauty products and publisher of The Apex News, has arranged to put a large variety of her products on display at the convention.

Apex, with its modern factory in Atlantic City, has branches in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Richmond, Newark, Brooklyn and Atlanta. Apex is said to be one of the largest Negro enterprises of its kind in the world.

Dorothy Chapman is president of the New York League No. 26; Ethel Baird is president of the National Beauty Culturists' League, and Earl A. Ballard is serving as general chairman of the convention committee.

visitors to the booth of the Lariouse Beauty Foundation, which is operated by the Godefroy Manufacturing Company of St. Louis, will find Miss Marie Downing, director of the foundation, ready and willing to give all information about Lariouse products, especially Lariouse hair coloring.

Miss Downing, who will be in daily attendance at the Godefroy Lariouse booth, will gladly answer any questions pertaining to the individual's beauty problems, according to an announcement by the company.

## BEAUTICIANS HONOR THREE IN INDUSTRY

Mesdames Washington, Malone and Walker Lauded.

MRS. M. S. JOYNER  
NAMED PRESIDENT

Chicago Selected for

1938 Meet-  
Apex-  
NEW YORK. — Three

women, whose achievement in business paved the way for an industry in which our women spend more than \$3,000,000 annually, were paid high tribute during the three-day seventeenth annual convention of the National Beauty Culturists' League here last week.

The women were:

The late Mme. C. J. Walker, pioneer in the field more than thirty-five years ago and founder of the company in Indianapolis, which bears her name; Mrs. Annie M. Malone, founder and president of Poro College, Chicago, and Mrs. Sarah S. Washington, founder and president of the Apex Company of Atlantic City, N.J.

#### Miss Downing Honored

Miss Marie Downing, writer and cosmetologist of St. Louis, was presented a large plaque, joint award for distinguished service from the New York Urban League and the National Beauty Culturists' League.

#### Honor Scrolls Presented

Honor scrolls were presented to representatives of Poro and the Walker Company, and to Mrs. Washington, in the auditorium of the Emma Ransom House on 137th Street, where several of the meetings were held.

At the Renaissance Casino, where the headquarters were established, the latest methods in straightening, waving, and treating the hair, were displayed by well-known stylists with the aid of some forty manikins.

Modern shop equipment, as well as all types of beauty aids for milady's skin, eyes, hair and nails, were displayed at booths set up in the Casino ballroom.

#### Officers Elected

The convention voted to meet in Chicago in 1938. The following officers were elected:

Mrs. Marjorie S. Joyner, Chicago, president; Mrs. Dorothy Y. Chapman, Mt. Vernon, N.Y., first vice president; Mrs. E. A. Taylor, Boston, second vice president; Mrs. Bessie Murcer, Washington, D.C., financial secretary; Miss Serena Davis, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Mrs. Virgie Waters, Baltimore, treasurer; Mrs. Cornelius G. Johnson, Jersey City, N.J., parliamentarian, and Charles Evans, St. Louis national organizer.

#### Fifty Delegates Attend

Some fifty delegates from twelve States and the District of Columbia, together with nearly 200 visitors, attended the convention.

Delegates and their States follow:

New York: Mesdames Mary E. Fields, Minnie D. Hurley, Hattie Stitt, E. P. Bushell, Lucy Yarborough, and Ethel Baird; Miss Bernetta Fowler, and Earl Ballard, New York City; Mrs. Lillian Edwards, Brooklyn; Mrs. Estella G. Martin, Albany; Mrs. Dorothy Chapman, Mt. Vernon.

Connecticut: Mesdames May Jacklyn, Rhoda Page, Lila Montgomery, Alice Farrar, and Miss Dorothy Brown, all of Bridgeport.

Ohio: Mrs. Erman Lee, Cleveland.

Texas: Mrs. Maggie Jones, San Antonio.

Illinois: Mesdames M. D. Lamb and Marjorie S. Joyner, Chicago.

Missouri: Mrs. Anna S. Miller, Lewis Lombard, Charles Evans, all of St. Louis.

Arkansas: Mrs. O. A. Scott, Little Rock.

Maryland: Mesdames Virgie Waters, Baltimore, and Edna Lewis, Catonsville.

Pennsylvania: Mesdames Clare LeBue, C. C. Owgoin, Elizabeth Watson, Addie Hinson, Miss Serena Davis, also A. B. Rawlings, all of Philadelphia.

Rhode Island: Miss Hazel Grimes, and Mrs. Louise Johnson, both of Providence.

District of Columbia: Mesdames Roberta D. Hawkins and Bessie Murcer.

Massachusetts: Mesdames Geneva Arrington, E. A. Taylor, and Juanita G. Foster, all of Boston.

New Jersey: C. G. Johnson, C. Lamma

and S. Settles, all of Jersey City.

Among manikins who displayed various styles of hairdress were:

Mrs. Ella Jenkins, the vogue of 1938 with a trend for more waves; Miss Irene Collins, campus coquette; Miss Margaret Williams, the spirit of youth; and Miss Martha Farrell, a curly marcel wave.

The styling by Mrs. Mary P. Canegata was outstanding in its originality and modern trend.

On Thursday, the demonstration of the combination scientific scalp treatment and quick facial, a profitable way of increasing business, was given by Mrs. Canegata, teacher of the Almanello School. Mrs. Joyner supervised all lessons and class instruction at the convention.



# MARJORIE S. JOYNER HEADS BEAUTICIANS

*Call*  
Doris Evans Receives Com-  
mendation for Beauty

*Work*  
9-17-37  
NEW YORK (Special)  
—Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, prominent Chicago beautician, was elected president of the National Beauty Culturists' League at the annual convention of the Renaissance here September 7, 8 and 9.

The welcome address at Tuesday's opening was rendered by Mrs. Dorothy Chapman, New York city. Other speakers included Mrs. Ethel Baird, retiring president of the league, who, during a later session was highly commended for her excellent administration; Earl A. Ballard, chairman of the meeting; Herbert Bruce, leader of the twenty-first district; Mrs. Allie N. Porter, president National Business and Professional Women's association; James A. Jackson, honorary member of the league, and Mrs. Christine Moore Howell, commissioner of the New Jersey beauty culture board.

Chicago was chosen as the 1938 convention city.

## Other Officers

Other officers elected were: Mrs. Dorothy Chapman, New York, first vice-president; Mrs. Alice Taylor, Boston, second vice-president; Mrs. Bessie J. Mercer, Washington, financial secretary; Mrs. Virgie Waters, Baltimore, treasurer; Charles L. Evans, St. Louis, national organizer; Mrs. C. Green Johnson, Jersey City, N. J., parliamentarian; and Mrs. E. Bushell, New York, chaplain. Mrs. Ethel Baird is retiring president.

On Wednesday, demonstrations and exhibitions showing the latest improvements in the art of making milady beautiful were given under the supervision of Mrs. Joyner, among the exhibitors being the Poro, Mme. Walker, Apex, Orchid, and Bonaparte companies and the National academy. The demonstrators and lecturers were Minnie D. Haven, Ruth Lowe, Lucy A. Yarborough, Dorothy Chapman, the Misses Mobley and Roseman; Harry D. Evans, Miss Boozer, Mrs. Mae Garris, Mme. Carlotta and Mrs. Florence Bonaparte.

## Writer Gets Award

Charles Evans, representative of the Godefroy Hair Dyeing company, and Mrs. Ethel Baird, league president also gave instructive addresses to the delegates and visitors.

Marie Downing, writer and cosmetologist, in private life, Mrs. Charles Evans of St. Louis, was presented an award by the Urban league and the beauticians for leadership in journalism and beauty culture.

The convention adapted a two-year rehabilitation program intended to strengthen the national organization and to consolidate all local and branch activities on a nation-wide scale. Fifteen amendments to the constitution were passed and provisions for revisions made.

# N.B.C. LEAGUE ENDS CONFAB IN NEW YORK

Mme. Marjorie Joyner Of Chicago Picked As Pilot For 1938

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 — The National Beauty Culture league closed its seventeenth annual convention with a banquet of over 300 guests present at Ed Small's Paradise cabaret Thursday night.

The league convened the entire week at the Renaissance Casino where many booths and exhibits were furnished by beauty culturists and exhibitions of the newest developments in the beauty culture world, were demonstrated to thousands who visited the convention.

## 32 States Represented

Delegates were sent from 38 states. Many of the leading beauty culturists attended from all parts of the country. Officers elected for the coming year were: Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, president; Miss Dorothy Chapman, of New York City, vice president; Mrs. Louise Taylor of Washington, D. C., second vice president; Miss Serena Davis of Philadelphia, correspondent secretary; Mrs. Bertha Mercer, financial secretary, and Mrs. Virgie Waters of Baltimore, treasurer.

Among those present at the banquet were: Mesdames Spencer Washington, founder and president of

the Apex Beauty College, Atlantic City, N. J.; Ollie Porter, president of the National Professional Business Woman's club.

Others present were: Miss Mattie May, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Mrs. Lucille Major, Providence, Rhode Island; Miss Daisy Harrelde, Chicago, Ill.; Wilhemina Grimm, Miami Fla.; Erma Lee, Cleveland; Evelyn Lackey, Chicago; Mrs. A. E. Bradley, Little Rock; Mrs. Austine Williams, Little Rock; Estelle Martin, Albany, N. Y.; Mrs. Maggie Purnell, Philadelphia; A. B. Henry, Atlantic City; Earline Riley, Philadelphia; Ophelia Evans, Florida; Mrs. Cynthia Blackburn, Cambridge, Mass.; Juanita Foster, Boston; Miriam Howard, Philadelphia; Consula Randolph, Philadelphia; Mae Brikin, Brooklyn; C. C. Hornsley, Boston; Geneva Grant, Mary L. Boozer, Harry D. Evans, Lorraine Hunter, Martha Cabay, Jennie Nelson, Alma Gardner, Elaine Arrington, Miss A. McGhee and Mary McGhee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Edwards, Bertha Swinger, Saral Jones, Louise Ross, Ethel Wallace, Samuel Maynard, Blanche McKinney, Pearl Austin, Lillian Anderson, Johnnie Sawyer, S. J. Beasley, Mizzy Beasley, June oins; Josephine Jordan, Clara Sims, L. S. Gilb, Joan Butler, William Griffin, Grace Jackson, Gwendolyn Jeter, Elaine Miller, Theodore Williams, St. Claire Durante, Alma Grant, Lucille La Roberts, Iris Wedderburn, Vivian Tomlison, Haze Grimes, Charles Wickey, H. Still A. Powell, M. Deare, Lillian Howard, G. Grey Senell, Mrs. M. V. Bonoparte, A. Calloway, Mrs. Pearl Christian;

Lucy Yarborough, Beatrice Jefferson, E. Nurse, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Howard, Mrs. Mattie LeGarro, Roberta Hawerson, Ruth Lowe, Mr. Arline, Mr. and Mrs. John Bervaire, Miss Minnie Malbey, E. Stafford, E. Jackson, R. Harvey Qualler, Ira Wooding, Lula Chatman, Miss Ma-lionia Young, Jessie B. Brown, Glover V. Bnson, Gertrude McGee, M. P. Carrigata Susie Washington, Mr. and Mrs. George Singleton, Mr. and Mrs. William Daniels, Edna Quarades, Helen Bartley, Gertrude Williams, Josephine Carter, Ollie Porter, Martha Alglets, Lottie Hughes, Charity Tate, Ella Coban all of New York City.

# Beauticians Told That Whites Are Out To Control Shops

NEW YORK. — A warning that Chicago was chosen as the white monied interests were out to get control of the beauty culture business, one of the last remain-ers elected were Dorothy Chapman, first vice president, Alice Taylor, second vice president, Bessie J. Mercer, financial secre-tary; Virgie Waters, treasurer; Serena B. Lewis, recording secre-tary; Charles E. Evans, or-ganizer; Cordelia G. Johnson, parliamentarian; Mrs. Lucy Yarborough installed the new offi-cers.

James A. Jackson, a member of the sale force of Standard Oil who was formerly business specialist in the Commerce Department, informed the delegates that a large percentage of the best-equipped shops in Harlem were now controlled by whites.

He said further that prospects of the beauty business among Negroes were so bright that the white interests had opened headquarters down town in New York.

The same effort to gain control of this lucrative business was being practiced in other cities in the country, he said, and advised the delegates to be watchful and to fight to preserve this business for the race.

The speaker reprimanded the beauticians for permitting white salesmen and peddlers of "hot stuff" to solicit their trade.

"You put out the money to advertise," he told them, "and you alone run the risks of bankruptcy until you have built up a clientele, and yet you allow these whites to walk into your shops and sell cheap stockings, perfumes, and underthings to you to pass on to your clients."

# National Beauticians Re-elect St. Louisan

NEW YORK CITY. — (By A. E. White for ANP) —Setting a new high for enthusiasm and notable for its success in making colored women of the nation "beauty conscious" the National Beauty Culturists' League, with several hundred delegates present from all sections of the country, held the closing meeting of its three-day 17th annual convention last Thursday morning, the newly-elected president, Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago, national supervisor



# Hair Dressers Warned That Whites Are Gaining Control Of Profession

Delegates to New York Convention Apprised That Whites Now Own Large Percentage of Best Equipped Shops in Harlem Area.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—A warning that white money lenders were out to gain control of the beauty culture profession as practised by Negroes in New York and other large cities was voiced last week at the 17th annual convention here of the National Beauty Culturists League.

James A. Jackson, formerly with the U. S. Department of Commerce and at present special representative with Standard Oil, told delegates from thirty States that a large percentage of the best equipped shops in Harlem were now controlled by whites, who merely used Negroes to "front" for them. He said the business had grown so profitable for the money lenders that they had opened an elaborate office downtown to centralize their operations.

Mr. Jackson further criticised his hearers for permitting white peddlers and "hot stuff" men to lounge around in colored beauty shops and solicit trade. "You put out the money to open these shops," Mr. Jackson told his audience. "You put out the money to advertise and you alone run the risks of bankruptcy until you have built up a clientele, and yet you allow these whites to walk into your shops and sell cheap stockings, perfumes and underthings to your clients. Try going downtown where a white man pays the license and see if he will let you do the same thing."

Mrs. Marjorie Stewart Joyner of Chicago was elected president. She succeeds Ethel Baird of New York City. The convention voted to meet in Chicago in 1938.

The new president proved to be very popular with the delegates. She immediately opened a discussion on standardizing and improving the courses in beauty schools and appointed a committee to study and report on the matter. Mrs. Joyner owns two Chicago shops and is national supervisor of the Mme. C. J. Walker colleges. She is an accomplished musician and a very persuasive talker. Her first official act was to swing the 1938 convention to her home city.

Beauty parlor equipment was exhibited by various firms at the Renaissance Casino, 138th street and Seventh avenue, where many

officers elected were as follows:  
Dorothy Chapman, New York, first vice-president; Alice Taylor, Boston, second vice-president; Besie Mercer, Washington, D. C., financial secretary; Serena Davis, Philadelphia, recording secretary; Charles L. Evans, St. Louis, national organizer, and Effie Bushel, New York City, chaplain. Earl A. Ballard of New York was appointed national publicity director.



# POSTMEN OF NATION END CONVENTION

Negro Delegates Were Here

From Many States; Took

Active Part

Negro letter carriers from many states returned to their homes Saturday, September 11, after attending the thirty-first biennial convention of the National Letter Carriers association at the Municipal auditorium.

The sudden death of John R. Love, director of the Memphis Letter Carriers band, on Friday, September 10, caused sadness among the delegates on the closing days of the convention.

Three Negroes were registered at downtown hotels, while the other nearly 100 were housed in Negro hotels and homes.

Elton West of Patterson, N. J., a member of the letter carriers' band of that city, was registered at the Savoy hotel, Ninth and Central streets, with other members of his delegation which refused to accept accommodations at any hotel which would not lodge West.

The two members of the Los Angeles band, Charles Cassaway and Millard F. Lacy, were with their delegation at the Coates House hotel, Tenth and Broadway.

**A Veteran Convention-Goer**  
One of the most colorful delegates was 67-year-old P.M.E. Hill of Lincoln, Neb., the "dean" of letter carriers who has attended every convention of the N.A.L.C. for the last 40 years. He was retired from service in 1934, after more than 40 years' service.

Mr. Hill, who stopped at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Worben, 2117 Brooklyn avenue, was a charter member of the N.A.L.C. when it was organized in 1889 in Milwaukee. He is a member of the committee of 31, the principal committee of the convention.

After general sessions Tuesday at which 170 resolutions were presented for consideration, the delegates attended a smoker at Ararat Temple Tuesday night.

In a meeting of the Southeastern states association held early in the week, a proposed resolution to set up dual charters for states, one for Negroes and one for whites

was killed following a lively discussion.

A similar resolution has been brought up at many biennial convention, but always has been fought vigorously by the Negro delegates and has always been killed.

**Separate Dance and Banquet**  
Delegates attended a smoker on Tuesday night at Ararat Temple. Following the address of Postmaster General James A. Farley Wednesday night, a dance for Negro delegates was held at the Paseo hall. The grand ball was held at the Municipal auditorium, with several Negro couples remaining there to dance.

On Thursday night, a banquet was held for Negro delegates at the Club Savoy.

Several visiting delegates expressed resentment over the separate dance and banquet arranged for Negro delegates.

P.M.E. Hill of Lincoln, Neb., who has attended every convention for the last 40 years, said this was the first city in which the convention ever had been held where any type of separation of delegates was attempted.

"Kansas City letter carriers should not have allowed such separation," W. R. Stephens and A. H. Yantel of Atlanta refused to attend the separate affairs, saying that it was against the policy of the association to separate its delegates at any affair.

**Delegates Listed**  
Some of the delegates here were:

From Chicago: Hurl Lewis, Benjamin Bell, B. J. Yantis, John Jackson, L. M. Dunn, Thomas Young, Charles B. Davis, John Walton and Messrs. Sumner Thompson, Robinson and Logan.

From Atlanta: W. R. Stephens, A. H. Yancy, C. G. Ezzard, J. T. Sharp, secretary of branch 172.

Mrs. Ella Davis, school principal and member of women's auxiliary.

From Athens, Ga.: W. H. Kil-

From Little Rock: W. E. Brown,

vice-president of branch 35; Mrs. Lillie Curtis, John Cullins, Clinton Anderson, Mrs. Dovie Anderson, J. Ward Fisher, D. B. Laceyfield, Silas Cullins, W. A. Jenkins.

From Pine Bluff, Ark.: A. Arrant,

national state vice-president of Arkansas.

From Paris, Ky.: Warran Moan-

From Memphis: Ontee Biggs,

president of branch 27; M.G.F. Veasey, Moses Bridgeforth. And Mrs. John R. Love, Mrs. V. O. Westley,

Mrs. A. N. Willis, Mrs. J. W. Exum,

From Virginia: J. W. Lee of Newport News, president of the Virginia State association; and H. H. Scott of Richmond, secretary of the state organization.

Wilmington, Del.: William T. Edwards.

From Philadelphia: Theodore Evans, J. W. Hopkins, H. A. Hall.

From Indianapolis: Eroy A. Harper.

From St. Louis: H. E. Jefferson.

## Letter Carriers In Interracial Parley At Kansas City

KANSAS CITY, Kansas, Sept. 16. — (ANP) — With more than 350 colored dele-

gates present among the 5,000 visiting letter carriers

and the sessions enlivened by the presence of Postmaster General James A. Farley who spoke Wednesday evening, the National Association of Letter Carriers held its regular biennial session at Municipal auditorium here last week.

The convention had its interracial aspect, with some of the colored delegates stopping at the same hotel with their state delegations. The parade, which marched in alphabetical order, almost every state in the Union being represented and the colored delegates marching alongside their white fellow carriers.

A feature of the colorful parade was the Memphis Letter Carriers' Band, which, led by Miss Bernice Glover, headed the Tennessee delegation in the march through the downtown section. The Memphis band and delegation were quartered at the Cadillac hotel, among the delegates being M. G. F. Veasey, Moses Bridgeforth and Ontee Briggs, president of the Memphis Letter Carriers' Branch No. 27, which has 30 white members and 95 colored.

Colored and white delegates attended all the business sessions of the convention without discrimination as to seating arrangements. At a meeting of the local colored delegates' arrangements committee, they voted 12 to 10 against proposed segregated social affairs, the delegates previously having voted 22 to 1 against any segregation whatever.

A dance and reception for the colored delegates was given Wednesday night at Paseo Hall and on Thursday night they were entertained at a banquet and special program at the Club Savoy. The Negro delegates and visitors were invited to attend the white social affairs if they so desired. Residents here declared the convention was one of the most harmonious and constructive ever held in the city. A rodeo Thursday afternoon at Heathwood Park and a wrest-

ling show Friday at Municipal auditorium were other convention entertainment features.



# Negro Congress Calls for United Labor Movement in Closing Session

## DAVIS ATTACKS TORIES' USE OF KLAN ISSUE IN CASE OF JUSTICE BLACK

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

METROPOLITAN OPERA

HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.

A stirring appeal for "one powerful and united labor movement" marked the closing session of the 3-day Second National Negro Congress, which was attended by a predominantly Negro audience of more than 4,500 persons here last night.

The call for a "healing of a breach in the labor movement" came in a series of some 174 resolutions which were adopted unanimously by the Congress' final business session. Other resolutions sharply condemned the curtailment of WPA, stressing the discriminatory firings of Negroes throughout the country, and upheld the Congress' original policy of united front for Negro rights and against war and fascism, adopted in Chicago last year.

Earlier in the evening John P. Davis, national executive secretary of the Congress, received wild applause when discussing the controversy over the appointment of Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, declared:

"We condemn the deplorable Klan past of Justice Black. But at the same time, we cannot forget that it is the Liberty League and Hearst forces of reaction in the nation which are today backing Klanism, Black Legionism, and lynch terror against the Negro people."

### HONOR ALLEN

The final session was "Richard Allen Night"—in honor of the founder of the Negro Methodist Church 107 years ago and the first Negro who organized a Negro Congress.

The group of noted Negro leaders who spoke included: Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who made a brilliant plea for enactment of the Federal anti-lynching bill, Vito Marcantonio, president of the In-

ternational Labor Defense; Dr. Charles Wesley, professor of History at Howard University; Pres. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama; Crystal Bird Fauset, Negro woman leader of Philadelphia; and Charles W. Burton a prominent lawyer of Chicago. Among the highlights of the convention were: an address by Lieutenant-Governor Thomas J. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, and secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, who spoke as an official representative of the CIO; a speech by James W. Ford, Negro Communist leader; a special youth session; and a symposium on war and fascism.

### HATHAWAY SPEAKS

The "war and fascism" symposium was featured by an address of "Collective Security" by Clarence Hathaway, editor of the Daily Worker, who received a tremendous ovation after attacking a previous speech by Norman Thomas, Socialist leader. Thomas argued that collective security "might lead to war."

The Congress reelected A. Phillip Randolph, Negro labor leader, as president; John P. Davis as executive secretary. Gladys Stoneman, young trade union leader, was elected financial secretary, and U. Simpson Tate, of Washington, treasurer. Arthur Huff Fauset, of Philadelphia, Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and Rev. William Jernagins, of Washington, D. C., were elected vice presidents. The Congress also set up a national executive committee, and made other changes in its organizational form and structure.

In addition to greetings from President Roosevelt, the Congress received greetings also from Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, candidate for re-election on the American Labor Party ticket in New York.

### DISCRIMINATION HIT

Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy bitterly condemned discrimination in the labor movement against Negroes and went on to declare:

"Since its origin fifty years ago, the UMWA has had an enforced policy of admitting all workers into its membership without regard to creed, color or nationality.

We must have legislation against discrimination of every sort—but we must also have powerful organizations to see that this legislation is enforced.

"You're going to get those things that are yours only if you take them. See that you're organized and united in such Congresses as this to get those things."

In an impassioned appeal for unity of Negro and white workers, Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy said:

"If the Negro people of this nation are completely organized in industrial organizations—joining with their white brothers for progress on every front—the very lessons of unity learned here can be spread into other avenues. This will aid the solution of other problems which confront Negro people. It will open the door of opportunity to the Negro in every other walk of life, and solve other problems which spring from economic sources."

### WELCOME FORD

One of the most impressive ovations of the convention was given to Ford, who was greeted with cheers and whistling as he arose to speak. The ovation soared to greater heights when he finished a masterful address with the stirring and historic words, "John Brown's Body Marches On."

Other addresses set a high point in the growing political development and solidarity of all sections of the Negro people.

Among them were speeches by Edward E. Strong, outstanding young leader of the national youth division of the Congress, and leader of the Southern Negro Youth Conference of Richmond, Va.; Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, of New York, who blasted to smithereens the Japanese militarist theory, that "Japan is the friend of the darker peoples of the earth;" the Rev. Marshall Shepherd, Negro Pennsylvania legislator, who pointed out the identity of interest between the Negro church and the progressive trade union movement. The session was presided over by Arthur Huff Fauset, regional vice-president of the Congress, and outstanding Negro author and leader.

### CALLS FOR NEW JOHN BROWNS

"John Brown symbolized the unity of Negro and white people against slavery and reaction of his day. The times call for New John Browns, Abraham Lincoln, Frederick Douglasses, and Sojourner Truths, and modern abolitionists. Our people are not lacking in modern figures of this type," Ford stated amidst resounding applause.

"Thousands of Angelo Hernandons are rising among our people. There are John Browns and many Douglasses. The fighters for Twentieth Century Americanism are growing throughout the land.

The National Negro Congress has set its imprint upon our people and the country. Under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph, John P. Davis, and Edward Strong and their collaborators in trade unions, in mills, in factories, in schools and colleges, and among the young people generally, and in the churches, fraternal organizations, we are marching forward. We are marching forward with the support of our sympathizers among white workers, intellectuals, and middle classes," Ford declared.

### HATHAWAY APPEALS

In the session on war and fascism, Clarence Hathaway, won the day with an unanswerable appeal for the policy of collective security against war and a caustic trimming of Norman Thomas who echoed the fascist argument that collective security means war.

Speakers at the symposium included: Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the American League Against War and Fascism; Louise Thompson, Negro woman leader, who reported on the recent Paris conference against Anti-Semitism and racialism, which she attended as a Congress delegate; C. S. Chang, Chinese leader and outstanding figure in the American Friends of the Chinese people; the Rev. Wm. Lloyd Imes, New York Negro minister, and chairman of the United Aid for Peoples of African Descent; Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, of the World Ethiopian Federation, and personal represen-

tative of Emperor Haile Selassie to America; William L. Patterson, who explained the peace policy of the Soviet Union; and Harris Harwood, chairman.

Norman Thomas's speech was marked by thorough-going confusion and a doctrine of abject surrender on the part of the peoples of the world to the fascist war-makers. "The main danger to the people is not so much fascism but capitalism," said Thomas before a conspicuously silent audience.

The Socialist leader asserted—again amidst noticeable silence—that collective security "might lead to war."

### REPLIES TO THOMAS

Calmly, coolly, the Daily Worker editor tore Thomas's argument to shreds.

"We face reality," Hathaway began. "There is war and there is fascism. Concretely our tasks are how to stop them from spreading throughout the world. All the pretty speeches will not make any difference, unless backed by clear-headed action. That means that we must use all the forces at our disposal today to stop these two main evils. Ultimately the decisive anti-war force is the peace-loving people of the world, but every force against war must be united now to stop the present reality of growing war and fascism."

Putting the question of immediate action, Hathaway aroused a veritable storm of applause when he said with rapier-like thrusts:

"We have advocated for years—even as now—the unity of the Socialist and Communist Parties as a basic force in the fight against war and fascism. We have advocated and still advocate the unity of the trade union movement. Already the action of the CIO and the A. F. of L. supporting the boycott movement against Japan show the real potentially effective force which the labor movement can be in an anti-war, anti-fascist movement.

### CALLS FOR BOYCOTT

"Mr. Thomas is an opponent of collective security. I am an advocate of it," Hathaway declared amidst another burst of applause.

The Daily Worker editor called for a boycott against Japanese goods—and Nazi and Italian fascist products as well. He called for support of the American League Against War and Fascism as the type of mass organization which can materially aid in stopping the fas-



cist aggressors, who now "butcher the Spanish, Ethiopian and Chinese peoples."

Chang, who urged the unity of the Negro people with the people of China in the fight against Japanese militarism, received a tremendous ovation, bespeaking the sympathy of the Negro people with the Chinese people.

In a well-received correction of Dr. Imes, who had urged the theory of the "darker races" as against the white races, Chang stated:

#### CITES "COMPANY"

"How can Japan be called the friend of the darker races and at the same time be the friend of Mussolini, the butcher of the Ethiopian people, and Hitler, the fascist persecutor of the Spanish and German people. We know people by the company they keep."

Dr. Ward said any idea of the "isolation" of the United States was a "myth."

"The United States is already in the present world conflicts up to her neck," the distinguished religious leader asserted.

Because we can't trust capitalist governments, he said, we must use our pressure to force to do what they should. That means that the United States must be forced to lift the embargo against Spain, and place one against Hitler and Mussolini, he continued.

#### URGES EQUAL RIGHTS

Strict enforcement of the Equal Rights Law, enacted recently in Pennsylvania, was urged earlier in the day by Kennedy at a press conference. This law was passed to insure equal treatment of Negroes in restaurants, theatres, conveyance and in the use and enjoyment of all public places and utilities. "In cases of violation," Kennedy said, "I feel that the state is obliged to prosecute offenders."

Kennedy spoke also of the so-called "Little Wagner Act" of Pennsylvania, the only one of its kind in the country, penalizing unions which, because of race, creed or color, bar persons otherwise eligible.

The idea that Japan is the leader of the colored peoples of the world is both false and dangerous, said Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, speaking on "The Meaning of Fascism for the Negro People." In Korea, in Formosa, in Manchukuo and now in China, the Japanese militarists have meted out to the native peoples the same treatment that Mussolini meted out to the natives of Ethiopia. And in addition, there is the conclusive fact that Mussolini is the firm friend of the Japanese invaders.

# DELEGATES ATTENDING NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS

Among the delegates who attended the National Negro Congress were:

Dr. Charles Burtotn, chairman of the Chicago Division of the NNC.; Jameson Ford, former vice presidential candidate of the Communist party; Henry Johnson, organizer for the C.I.O. in Chicago; Harry Haywood, representative of the Friends of Abraham Lincoln Battalion now in Spain;

Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, representing the C.I.O. the Rev. E. L. Licorish, Brooklyn national chairman of the Church Committee; Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League;

Walter White, secretary of the NAACP; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Miss Louise Thompson, delegate to the congress on Anti-Fascism in Paris from the National Negro Congress; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, of the Ethiopian Aid Society;

#### Chinese Representative

C. S. Chang, delegate from the American Friends of the Chinese People; Dr. Harry Ward, president of the American League Against War and Fascism; John Yeldell, chairman of the Washington Youth Council; John Battiste, Jr., president of the City-Wide Young Peoples Forum of Philadelphia;

Martin L. Harvey, president of the Christian Youth Council of North America; John F. Purdue, president of the West Philadelphia Youth Civic League; Miss Dorothy Gary, chairman of the Northern California Youth Section; Hurley Peebles, organizer for the C.I.O.;

Miss Esther McNeill, delegate from Local 27 of the United Office Workers of America; Louis E. Burham, New York, Southern director of the American Students Union; Marjorie Penny, executive secretary Young People's Interracial Fellowship; William F. Richardson, chairman of the Southern Negro Youth Congress; Henry Winston, National Administrative secretary of the Young Communist League of the United States;

Fred D. Studds, delegate from District 31, United Mine Workers of America; Frank B. Crosswaith, New York, delegate from the Socialist Party; Columbus Alston, Richmond, Va., C.I.O. organizer for Tobacco Workers; Manning Johnson, New York, delegate from Cafeteria Employees Union, Local 302, A.F. of L.;

Revels Clayton, vice president, District Council, No. 2 of the Maritime Workers of the Pacific Coast; Miss Maude White, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Cleveland Council of the NNC; Paul Kirk, Detroit, organizer for the United Automobile Workers of America; William Saxby Townsend, Chicago, president of the International Brotherhood of Station Porters

#### Mine Workers' Head

James Nelson, Washington, D.C., president of District 50, of the United Mine Workers of America; Philip Murray, Pittsburgh, chairman of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee; Jerome Davis, New Haven, Conn., president of the American Federation of Teachers; Charles Hunt, Philadelphia, president of Local 474, American Federation of Teachers;

William Jason, Philadelphia, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Philadelphia N.N.C.; Benjamin Careathers,

Pittsburgh, chairman of the Labor Committee of the Pittsburgh Council N.N.C.; Noah Walters, New York, delegate from the Socialist Party; B. C. Amis, Philadelphia, organizer for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee;

A. W. Berry, New York, delegate from Communist Party; Henry Johnson, Chicago, organizer for C.I.O., of Steel and Packing House Workers and executive secretary of the Chicago Council of N.N.C.; Hobson Reynolds, Commissioner of Civil Liberties of Elks;

#### Herndon Present

Theophilus J. Houston, Washington, delegate from Washington Committee Against Police Brutality; Richard B. Moore, New York, vice president of the I.L.D.; Dr. Robert A. Simmons, delegate from the New England Congress for Equal Opportunities; Angelo Herndon, New York; W. Simpson Tate, secretary of the Washington Council of the NNC;

Arthur Goldschmidt, Washington, vice president of the United Federal Workers of America; John C. Lyias, Philadelphia, delegate from the National Alliance of Postal Employees; Abraham Flaxer, New York, executive vice president of the Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees of America;

Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.; William Gauden, New York, Eleanor Nelson, Washington, D.C., national secretary-treasurer of the United Federal Workers of America; James H. Baker, Jr., chairman of the Greater New York Federation of NNC;

Russell Watson, secretary of the Philadelphia Workers Alliance; Lee Morgan, National Executive Board of Workers Alliance of America; Mrs. Mary Foley Grosman, Philadelphia, vice president of American Federation of Teachers; Dorey A. Wilkenson, assistant professor of Education at Howard University;

John Gray, Chicago, secretary of South Side Tenants League; Dewey R. Jones, Washington, Department of Interior; Merrill C. Work, Detroit, Treasurer of Detroit Council of NNC; Robert C. Weaver, Washington, D.C., economic advisor to the Secretary of Interior; Merrill C. Work, Detroit, Tenants League Movement;

Miss Marion Cuthbert, New York, YWCA; Mrs. Mary E. Moore, Boston, treasurer of the Boston Council of NNC; Miss Claudia Cumberbatch, New York; YWCA; Mrs. Sue Bailey Thurman, Washington, D.C.;

#### Magistrate Henry

Mis Helen Holman, New York, associate editor of Women of Today; Mrs. Marie Butler, Alabama, sharecropper; Donald Henderson, Washington, D.C.; United Agricultural and Cannery Workers' Union; Julian Harris, Philadelphia; Magistrate Edward W. Henry, Philadelphia; Miss L. Thompson, New York, secretary of the English Section of the International Workers Order

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Chicago; the Rev. C. E. Queen, Richmond; Dr. DeWitt Alcorn, Oklahoma City, regional vice president of the NNC; the Rev. William H. Jernagin, Washington, D.C., president of the National Baptist Sunday School and BYPU Convention and regional vice president of the NNC;

Bodger Laws, Pittsburgh, Council of N.N.C.; Albert E. Forsythe, president of Atlantic City Council N.N.C.; Rex Ingram, Herbert Millen, Philadelphia N.N.C.; Castine A. Davis, G. T. N. Gray, National Association of Postal Employees, Miss Dorothy Gray, chairman of the California Youth Section of the N.N.C.;

Sterling Brown, Joseph Albright, St.

Paul Minnesota, special representative of the Governor of Minnesota; Henry Deas, Boston, Executive Committee of Junior Council NAACP;

#### Frats Send Delegates

Cyril Phillips, Harold Williams, Gertrude W. Sarovy, Vivienne France, representing the United Aid for Peoples of African Descent; J. T. Sanders, Charlotte, N.C.; Miss Philena H. Muller, Philadelphia, Keystone Temple, of Elks;

Ralph H. Jones and L. A. Apperson, Phi Beta Sigma; Joseph B. Adams, Washington, D.C., Alpha Phi Alpha; Mrs. Anna Marques, Keystone Temple of Daughter Elks 448; A. J. McGee, system president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Station Porters; Victor Rawlings, Commercial Artists and Designers Union;

Miss Clara Coleman, New York; Charles Alexander, New York; Claude McKay, New York.

#### Other delegates were:

##### Illinois

William M. Young, Castine A. Davis, Charles Burton, Lavonia H. Brown, Joseph Cook, Paralee Hill, Henry Johnson, Margaret Lightfoot, Mrs. Rabe Cook, Joseph Cook, Mrs. Brady B. Cole, Mrs. Virginia Ray; E. E. Cain, Oladell Francis, Walter W. Scott, Wilhehu J. Lee, William Hall, James T. Owens, Raymond Hansbrough, Al Malachi, Philip R. Sarrles, Solomon Hawkins, Chicago Foster Dimkins, Danville;

##### Michigan

John Wright, Walter Carey, Charles Estill, Nathaniel Eddington, Fred Moye, William M. Bradley, Edgar C. Currie, Samuel Diamond, Miss Violet Girloff, Mrs. Marie Jones, Samuel Diamond, Hodges E. Mason, Detroit

##### Indiana

E. W. Johnson, Gary; Samuel Jones, Ft. Wayne; Stanley Cotten, Gary; Earl LaMaster, Schererville; H. E. Richardson, Gary;

##### California

Ishmael P. Flory, Oakland; Helen Duncan, Los Angeles.

##### Massachusetts

Henry Deas, Boston.

##### Ohio

Merris Matthew, Toledo

##### West Virginia

B. J. Martin, Persglove

##### Virginia

The Rev. E. Ethered Richs, Roanoke

##### Missouri

Kenneth Adair, St. Louis

##### Oklahoma

The Rev. Alcorn T. DeWitt

##### Pennsylvania

Alexander Jones, Brownville; Henry D. Metcalfe, Allison;

##### Alabama

Mary Jackson, Pike Road.

## Civil Rights Campaign Is Cited As Need

The unity of labor and opposition to war constituted the major theme throughout sessions of the National

Negro Congress, held here last week-end, at the Metropolitan Club, House, Broad and Poplar streets.

An aggregate of over 100 delegates and sympathizers with the program of the National Negro Congress attended the various sessions and public meetings.

A. Philip Randolph, militant labor leader, and president of the Congress, sounded a note of warning at the opening session when he expressed the

opinion that "unemployment has taken on the picture of permanency."

"Relief needs have not appreciably lessened," he said, "and civil rights are arrogantly disregarded and broken down by pliant municipal representatives and extra governmental organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion and other vigilante movements. And in the ranks of labor we find its house divided."

An attack on the Negro church, as constituted today, was made by Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

"We have a Negro church in America that is in itself a reflection on the brand of Christianity we have in America today. We must resolve to destroy the Negro church, to destroy the white church, and build a church," he said.

#### Economic Asset

"Negro churches are the first mass organizations created by Negroes themselves. They are an economic asset. The Negro church doesn't have many wealthy people to control its policies. It is a mass group. We have few ministers who have been flattered or bought and paid for by the people who are exploiting their own people. The masses should rise up and put these kind out."

A plea for equalization of wages and working conditions for all people, "regardless of race, color or nationality" was made by Lieutenant Governor Thomas Kennedy, of Pennsylvania.

In a press conference prior to the meeting he went on record as favoring the practical application of the Pennsylvania Equal Rights Law.

"The State should be obligated to enter prosecutions, or else the law should be repealed," he said.

Max Yergan, internationally known Y. M. C. A. worker, scored Fascism in a heated address to the body.

"The idea that Japan is to become the vehicle for the liberation of the darker races is a false one," he said. "Japan cannot be the friend of Italy and Germany and of the darker races also."

Angelo Herndon, who last year won a four-year battle to escape conviction of insurrection in Georgia under an ancient law, and who attended the Congress as a delegate, predicted that the Scottsboro boys remaining in prison in Alabama would be freed.

Ruby Bates, original prosecutor of the boys, but who recanted her testimony and became a principal defense witness, attended the session as a spectator.



# RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY NEGRO CONGRESS

1. Enlargement of appropriation under the Wagner-Steagall Act to \$1 billion dollars.
2. Urge A. F. of L. and C.I.O. to "come together on workable terms for the purpose of uniting bonafide trade union movement in America."
3. Urge continuance of C.I.O. policy to include Negroes on its administrative staffs.
4. Urge the proportionate employment of Negroes by public utilities throughout the country.
5. Repeal the Federal law forbidding Civil Service simultaneous employment of husband and wife.
6. Urge passage of Wagner-Van Nuys anti lynching bill.
7. Admission of Negro patients to Warm Springs, Ga. Paralysis sanatorium, and all public institutions supported by public subscription.
8. Endorse Tenants' Leagues, cooperatives and cooperative farming.

# ROOSEVELT GREET'S NEGRO CONGRESS

800 Delegates Attend

Sub-Sessions on

Trade Unions

By Ben Davis, Jr.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

—Meeting with the encouragement of a telegram of "best wishes" from President Roosevelt, the National Negro Congress today entered the third day of piecing discussions of all phases and walks of Negro life as they form part of the main current of American progress.

President Roosevelt sent a telegram of greetings to the opening session of the Congress Friday night, which brought forth deafening applause when read by John P. Davis, brilliant young national secretary of the Congress.

The convention has been divided into the following sub-sessions: Negro life: Trade union; cultural; fraternal; church; youth; women; war and fascism; employment; civil liberties; housing; and others. These sub-session discussions, which the trade union section played the leading role, have taken place in the morning and afternoon.

"I am glad to extend greetings to the Second National Negro Congress," the President's telegram read. "It seems to me that participation of delegates from the United States and foreign countries in a discussion of such pertinent and major issues as housing, education and employment cannot but be significant and productive of tangible results. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your deliberations."

More than 4,000 Negroes packed the Metropolitan Opera House here at the opening session Friday night when A. Phillip Randolph, president of the National Negro Congress, sounded a powerful call for unity in the fight for Negro rights and scathingly denounced the "fascist governments who have enveloped large areas of the world in the flames of war."

It was the first general session of the 3-day convention, designated as "Constitution Night" in honor of the 150th anniversary of the Constitution. The atmosphere was charged with the militancy of Negro delegates from the four corners of America, who responded with lightning-like rapidity to every word of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments and for the building of a "united front that nothing could tear asunder."

**SCOTTSBORO MOTHER SPEAKS** The keynote of the various sessions, whether they were directly concerned with labor or not, was the organization of the Negro worker in the present surge of organization sweeping the United States.

Throughout the various sessions the words which were most frequently heard were "CIO" and "organize the unorganized."

A note of tragedy crept into the Civil Liberties division yesterday when Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy Wright of the five imprisoned Scottsboro boys, brought the audience to tears with a touching description of how her son Andy is now in danger of losing his right arm due to prison treatment. As she spoke, tears trickled from her eyes. Ruby Bates, star Scottsboro defense witness and Olen Montgomery and Roy Wright, two of the freed Scottsboro boys sat in the audience.

## SUB SESSIONS

"We must hasten every bit of help we can give to the Scottsboro Defense Committee, in the fight to free my son and the other boys."

## HERNDON CHEERED

Richard Moore, Negro ILD leader, made an eloquent appeal for the Scottsboro Boys, and later introduced a resolution for the freedom of the boys which was adopted by the session.

In addressing the Civil Liberties session late this afternoon, Angelo Herndon, receiving a tremendous ovation, said:

"The right to freedom of assembly is still jeopardized by the reactionary United States Supreme Court which only freed four of the Scottsboro boys and myself because of the united mass pressure of the Negro people and their white supporters. Yes, the words of Chief Justice Taney that the 'Negro has no rights which a white man is bound to respect' is today a cardinal principle of the Supreme Court with its dictatorial power to thwart the will of the people."

## TRADE UNION SESSION

The trade union session which was held in the orchestra of the grand hall and is attended by an average of 800 delegates—mostly Negroes—continues to occupy the center of the attraction. Meanwhile, the resolution of the congress revolved into the croachments of reaction upon all phases of Negro life.

The Wall Street-Liberty League theories were assailed as the main enemies of the Negro people in cultural, women's, youth, church, and the trade union sessions alike.

As one Negro artist in the cultural session put it: "We are artists, but can we continue to be unless we eat, have jobs and a place to live? It seems to me that our interests lie with all those who have to struggle for the right to live decently." It appeared certain that the cultural session would pass a resolution calling for endorsement of H.R. 8239, for Federal Permanent Arts bill.

## LEADING WRITERS SPEAK

Rex Ingram, famous Negro actor and screen star, urged the Negro theatre "to develop plays with social content, expressing the hopes and desires of the Negro people and how to win them." He suggested

the world-plays on such historic Negro leaders as Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman, Sojourner Truth, and great fighters during the pre-Civil War days who "acted in real life the drama of the underground railway" which liberated many Negro slaves. Loren Miller, brilliant young Negro writer and Attorney of Los Angeles, in addressing the cultural session said:

"The Negro artist must understand the trend of world events so that we know best how to break down the jim-crow ghetto in which we live."

Among others who addressed the cultural session were: Gwendolyn Bennett, young Negro representative of the Harlem Artists Guild; Dr. Alaine Leroy Locke, head of the Department of Philosophy of Howard University; and Sterling Brown, distinguished young Negro poet and author.

Speakers at the trade union session this afternoon included William Gauden, prominent Negro leader in the Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; Lillian Gaskins, Negro woman member of Local 22, of the powerful International Ladies Garment Workers Union, CIO; Henry Johnson, Negro organizer of the CIO in the steel industry and packing house workers and executive secretary of the Chicago Negro Congress; B. D. Amis, Negro CIO organizer of Philadelphia, and A. W. Berry, Negro member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Columbus Alston, 24-year-old Negro CIO organizer of tobacco workers in Virginia, received an ovation this morning upon organization of 4,000 Negro tobacco workers in Richmond.

The congress will close its three-day session here tonight, when the Resolutions and Presiding Committees will report and national officers are to be elected.

Other greetings came from: John L. Lewis, CIO leader; the Toledo

# Roosevelt Sends Greetings to Negro Congress

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

—Following is the message of President Roosevelt to the National Negro Congress meeting here:

"I am glad to extend greetings to the Second National Negro Congress.

It seems to me that participation of delegates from the United States and foreign countries in a discussion of such pertinent and major issues as housing, education and employment cannot but be significant and productive of tangible results. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your deliberations."

J., Industrial Council of the CIO; the Marconian Ethiopian Association of Paris, France; the New York division of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters; Ben Gold, president of the Fur Workers Union and Communist leader; the National Committee of the International Labor Defense; the Connecticut Methodist conference; the Workers Alliance's, federal writers local of New York; and the Club Obrero

Receiving a standing ovation as he rose to speak, Randolph discussed virtually every major national and international issue as they affect the Negro people. A spontaneous outburst of cheers and applause interrupted his address when he said: that "the Czar of all Russia was relegated to oblivion by the new Soviet Union."

## WOMAN LEADER SPEAKS

Preceding Randolph's address the audience was swept to dramatic heights by the speech of Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Negro woman president of Palmer Memorial Institute in North Carolina. Her voice marked by a tremulous but unfaltering tone, Mrs. Brown reached the high point of her address when she said:

"Until this intelligent Negro links up with this ignorant Negro—who must even be taught what you're talking about—we cannot win freedom. And let me tell you not all the ignorant Negroes are below the Mason-Dixon line. Our freedom to eat, live, and even sleep as decent human beings—must be obtained at a great price. But I say to you in the words of Patrick Henry: 'Give us liberty or give us death!'"

The audience leaped to its feet and it was several moments before the Negro woman leader could resume her eloquent speech.

"The constitution was a compromise document," declared Randolph.



whose controlled passion made his Philadelphia by Arthur Huff Fauset, its regional vice-president, and Philadelphia ended the second National Negro Congress here at 3 o'clock in the morning on Monday, with A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, re-elected president.

"Victory for the Negro people is not yet complete, for peonage of Black America—economic, social and political—still blights this country."

### BACKS COURT REFORM

Pointing out that the reactionary United States Supreme Court endangered the progress of democracy in America, Randolph urged full support to President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reform proposals.

"Let us support the President's fight for judicial justice," he declared. "But the Constitution is not an end in itself. We want an economic order to enable all the people to live a better life."

"The tasks of achieving full citizenship for the Negro people is the task of the Negro—the tasks of labor, progressives and liberals all over America," Randolph asserted. "Freedom is never given: it is won."

Explaining that the Congress "belongs to no political party" but rather sought a minimum program for Negro rights acceptable to the Negro people and all progressive forces, the Negro leader continued:

"The National Negro Congress is neither Communist nor Socialist—neither Republican nor Democratic. It seeks to federate all existing organizations in the battle for Negro rights. It gives its wholehearted support to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the passage of the Wagner-Gavagan anti-lynching bill. It is confident that the strategy of the united front will free the five Scottsboro boys, even as it has freed four of them already and the great young Negro leader, Angelo Herndon."

### HAILS CHINA

Randolph assailed the reactionary industrialists and the "turpentine and cotton magnates" who would seek to smash the labor movement by forcing trade unions to incorporate, submit to compulsory arbitration, and limit their right to strike.

Referring to the international situation he stated that the "Chinese people are defending their country with a matchless resolve."

"If the dykes against fascism break in Spain, there may be a world flood of fascism" he thundered. Then he went on to score such policies as that of the governments of England, France and America which sat "calmly by" to watch the heroic people of Spain, Ethiopia and China ruthlessly murdered and tortured by fascism. The Congress was welcomed to

six states and some 10,000 visitors. Philadelphia ended the second National Negro Congress here at 3 o'clock in the morning on Monday, with A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, re-elected president.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, also spoke, delivering an address which was more a campaign speech than a welcome to the Congress. While making his remarks primarily on the Constitution Day celebrations, he carefully avoided all mention of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments or the necessity for passage of an anti-lynching bill. He told of a handful of appointments of Negroes to office during his administration, and relied upon the originality of reading verbatim the Bill of Rights for his greatest applause.

Others who spoke were: Edward W. Henry, only Negro magistrate in Philadelphia; and W. Harry Barnes, Negro member of the Mayor's Constitution Celebration Committee; and Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Negro member of the board of management of the Frederick Douglass Hospital.

The Opera House was filled with historic decorations setting forth the Negro's progressive role in American history. Among them were: the original 13th amendment which was under guard in the lobby of the hall; also pictures of Abraham Lincoln, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, and Richard Allen, the founder of the Negro Methodist Church, which hung from the top of the platform.

Early returns from registration indicate that more than 1,000 delegates are attending the Congress, a figure which surpasses the first convention of the Congress in 1936, by 200.

Today the Congress breaks up into outsessions, among them industrial unionism and the Negro, housing, and the denial of citizenship rights.

# 11,000 ATTEND LARGEST MEET IN QUAKER CITY

## New York Is Second In Delegates With 331 Present

By G. JAMES FLEMING.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—With the challenge to "fight unitedly for what they want" ringing in their ears, 1,218 delegates from twenty-

six states and some 10,000 visitors. Philadelphia ended the second National Negro Congress here at 3 o'clock in the morning on Monday, with A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, re-elected president.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, also spoke, delivering an address which was more a campaign speech than a welcome to the Congress. While making his remarks primarily on the Constitution Day celebrations, he carefully avoided all mention of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments or the necessity for passage of an anti-lynching bill. He told of a handful of appointments of Negroes to office during his administration, and relied upon the originality of reading verbatim the Bill of Rights for his greatest applause.

Others who spoke were: Edward W. Henry, only Negro magistrate in Philadelphia; and W. Harry Barnes, Negro member of the Mayor's Constitution Celebration Committee; and Dr. Charles A. Lewis, Negro member of the board of management of the Frederick Douglass Hospital.

The Opera House was filled with historic decorations setting forth the Negro's progressive role in American history. Among them were: the original 13th amendment which was under guard in the lobby of the hall; also pictures of Abraham Lincoln, John Brown, Frederick Douglass, and Richard Allen, the founder of the Negro Methodist Church, which hung from the top of the platform.

Early returns from registration indicate that more than 1,000 delegates are attending the Congress, a figure which surpasses the first convention of the Congress in 1936, by 200.

Today the Congress breaks up into outsessions, among them industrial unionism and the Negro, housing, and the denial of citizenship rights.

Early returns from registration indicate that more than 1,000 delegates are attending the Congress, a figure which surpasses the first convention of the Congress in 1936, by 200.

Today the Congress breaks up into outsessions, among them industrial unionism and the Negro, housing, and the denial of citizenship rights.

Some 399 trade union delegates swapped experiences with 219 civic and community workers; 136 mem-

bers of fraternal organizations balanced the 107 representatives of political parties; the 73 members of church organizations and the 95 delegates from educational institutions.

Exclusively, women's groups sent 33 members to speak for them; professional bodies sent 29, business organizations, 22, and farmer groups one.

Men and women were almost equally represented, with 653 male delegates and 565 women.

The nightly mass meetings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were ushered in with "Constitution Night," jointly sponsored by the Congress and the City of Philadelphia, with Mayor Wilson as the principal speaker. Earlier in the afternoon, at a meeting around the historic Liberty Bell, the mayor and Mr. Randolph had participated in an impressive ceremony, the Mayor ringing the bell which had rung 150 years ago to announce the freedom of the colonies from the oppression of England.

# INDEPENDENCE HALL SCENE OF CELEBRATION

## A. Phillip Randolph Is Again Elected Head Of Body

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22—(Special) — The second National Negro Congress, which closed its three-day session in historic Independence hall here October 17, went on record as opposing the appointment of Associate Justice Hugo L. Black; urging a million dollar federal housing fund against trade unionism, and endorsing the cooperative movement, and the Committee on Industrial Organization.

In resolutions passed by the congress the body favored unity of the American Federation of Labor and the C. I. O., opposed all service employment of husband and wife and attacked WPA discrimination. The congress also endorsed the trade union movement and pledged support to the Scottsboro boys and Tom Mooney.

Before the congress adjourned it voted for the re-election of President A. Phillip Randolph, Secretary John P. Davis, and seated the following: vice presidents, Arthur Huff Fauset, Max Yergan, the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, and Thyra Edwards; youth secretary, Edward Strong; financial secretary, Gladys Stoner;

### Women Represented.

Exclusively, women's groups sent 33 members to speak for them; professional bodies sent 29, business organizations, 22, and farmer groups one.

Men and women were almost equally represented, with 653 male delegates and 565 women.

The nightly mass meetings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday were ushered in with "Constitution Night," jointly sponsored by the Congress and the City of Philadelphia, with Mayor Wilson as the principal speaker. Earlier in the afternoon, at a meeting around the historic Liberty Bell, the mayor and Mr. Randolph had participated in an impressive ceremony, the Mayor ringing the bell which had rung 150 years ago to announce the freedom of the colonies from the oppression of England.

### Restaurant "Spoils" Things.

But a white eating place had to "spoil things" on Sunday. The Ru Lu Restaurant, 934 North Broad street, a few steps from the convention headquarters, made Negro visitors to know they were not wanted. Finally a waiter said to one John McNeil, a delegate: "We'll serve you, but we do not solicit your trade."

At once a picket line was thrown around the place, and protest made to Mayor S. Davis Wilson, who sent four detectives to insure that the picketers were not molested. He also cited the state civil rights law and said he would not allow "any place to discriminate against anybody, on account of race, color or creed." The mayor also tried to reach Jack Degenheimer, owner of the Ru Lu, but he was "not in."

Other merchants and restaurateurs cashed in on the convention and welcomed the delegates.

### Larger Than Last Year.

It was a larger congress than the pioneer one in Chicago last year; every night for three nights the Metropolitan Opera House, Poplar and Broad streets, was crowded to the rafters, every one of its 4,000 seats occupied, and through Saturday and Sunday other thousands attended forums and discussion groups on a number of vital and interesting subjects.

New York State sent 331 delegates, Illinois 33, District of Columbia 32, New Jersey 32, Michigan 26, Maryland 15, Massachusetts 10, to add to Pennsylvania's 583. Other states represented were Alabama, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Washington and Wisconsin.

Some 399 trade union delegates swapped experiences with 219 civic and community workers; 136 mem-

New York treasurer, U. Simpson Tate; regional directors: east, James Baker; central, Charles W. Burton; south, Charlotte H. Brown; southwest, Dewitt Alcorn; west, Dr. Matt Crawford; National council—Jenny Logan, North Carolina; Henry Deas, Boston; A. R. Mayo, New Jersey; Stanley Cotton, Indiana; Henry Johnson, Illinois; Crystal B. Fauset, Pennsylvania; B. D. Amis, Pennsylvania; Frank Crosswaithe, New York; James Ford, New York; Lebron Simmons, Michigan; Albert Forsythe, New Jersey; W. H. Gordon, Ohio; Angelo Herndon, the Rev. C. D. Queen, Virginia.

### 1218 Delegates on Hand

The total number of delegates present was recorded at 1,218. Detroit was chosen as the next meeting place with the 75th Emancipation anniversary as the theme. Prominent speakers appeared on the program in the persons of S. Davis Wilson, mayor of Philadelphia; Thomas Kennedy, lieutenant-governor of Pennsylvania; F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Walter White, national secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Max Yergan.



# Twentieth Century John Browns Needed to Fight For Negro People. Ford Tells Negro Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 20.—Following is the address made by James W. Ford, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, on "John Brown's Body Marches On" at the National Negro Congress here Saturday night.

More than three-quarters of a century ago there appeared upon the American scene a great initiator of human freedom, a giant, immortal figure of John Brown. It is highly fitting that the National Negro Congress turns back to that heroic figure, for in his life he represents qualities and principles which must be the memory of our Congress.

In his day and while he was alive, John Brown was looked upon as a crazy man—an extremist. He was executed as a criminal. But not long afterwards the forces of progress in the country were marching to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

In the crisis of his day, John Brown would not stand for this. He refused to be turned away by the heckling and attacks of reactionaries, from doing his part in delivering the country of an abominable scourge.

John Brown saw, as the most im-



important task of democracy and means of preserving the Constitution, that the bane, the curse, and the evil of slavery and human

bondage—which had been grafted on the economic and social system of the country by a Southern landowning oligarchy, must be abolished. This oligarchy had inscribed upon the banner of democracy the motto: "John Brown's Body Marches On."

Against this thralldom John Brown acted, not in a theoretical manner, but was moved into action by those great principles of freedom and liberty which have been promulgated and fought for by those immortal figures of early American history who had preceded him in 1776 and 1787.

John Brown boldly faced the Dred Scott Decision of infamous memory. He fought against the whole essence of that decision: where it was attempted to make the Supreme Court not only an arbiter and the doom of four million Negro slaves, but to make it fashion the destinies of the American people by autocratic usurpation.

The will and determination of John Brown would not stand for this. He refused to be turned away by the heckling and attacks of reactionaries, from doing his part in delivering the country of an abominable scourge.

John Brown saw, as the most important task of democracy and means of preserving the Constitution, that the bane, the curse, and the evil of slavery and human bondage—which had been grafted on the economic and social system of the country by a Southern landowning oligarchy, must be abolished. This oligarchy had inscribed upon the banner of democracy the motto: "John Brown's Body Marches On."

John Brown saw the central issues of his time. He knew that only the liberation of the Negroes could provide a basis for substantial freedom of white labor. He saw that the slave system had to be crushed, that the slave-owners' property had to be confiscated; that the Negroes had to take up arms to fight for the security of their freedom.

John Brown never altered his course or compromised his aims. That is the greatness of John Brown.

He knew, as the Eighteenth Century War of Independence had sounded the death knell of British autocracy—that the Nineteenth Century would have its complement—the destruction of slavery.

The Civil War proved that the preservation of democracy and the Union could be attained only with the destruction of slavery, that the Supreme Court must be curbed or Dred Scott Decisions would dot the land.

This unequalled initiative, profound understanding, is the reason why, though maligned and tormented, blackened, and sneered at as a crazy man, John Brown looms larger as the years go by, as an everlastingly immortal figure. These are the reasons also that shortly after he was executed as a criminal, the forces of progress his day marched to the tune of "John Brown's Body."

Conclusions from the life and times of John Brown must be drawn for our day. Our country is in national crisis—democracy is threatened by the reactionaries and around the Liberty League. The position of the Negro people is desperate. We were not completely liberated by the Civil War.

There has been no case in his history where progress was advanced and completed. The bound. But three-quarters of a century after the abolition of slavery, the Negro people in the United States remain, in general, in conditions of semi-slavery. We are the most down-trodden, poverty-stricken and disfranchised. We are lynched and framed up for demanding our rights. We are kept unlettered and illiterate. We are the butt of all sorts of insults. Negro women are mistreated and insulted; our children are degraded and warped.

We are denied equal opportunities in the civic and public life of the country; our liberties and rights, guaranteed by the Constitution, are curtailed. Moreover, the culture of the Negro people is abused and efforts for advancement in these fields are held back. The Angelo Herndon and Scottsboro cases are the Dred Scott case of our day.

We face also the crisis of world war, or peace. The forces of reaction not only threaten to curtail the liberties of the colored people, but they endanger democracy in the entire nation.

We have been discriminated against in the trade unions and not allowed full and equal participation in the labor movement. We have been dubbed "scabs" and non-union men. The unions most guilty of the crime of Jim-Crow are the rail-

road craft organizations—or more properly, their leaders—both in the A. F. of L. railroad union and the independent railroad union.

The times require men and women of vision and of action—the vision to see the value of united action as a mighty weapon in our reaction, against oppression and national injustices—men and women who see that joint action hastens the day of final liberation.

To strengthen the fighting capacity of our people requires the constant increasing of the number of well trained, well disciplined young men and women working cooperatively with the tried and experienced. We require the competency of men and women who have been born out of the people. We are required to carry on a campaign of enlightenment within the trade unions on the problems of the Negro people and education of the masses of the Negro people of the progressive force of the labor movement. Our leadership requires that we pursue a policy of constant fighting to improve materially and culturally conditions of our people.

We demand the recognition of, and respect for, the legal, cultural and historical personality of the Negro people.

The open intervention of fascism in Ethiopia, in Spain, in China, and the threat of reaction to labor and progress in our country requires a joint policy, on the part of the Negro people, with all of the forces of progress in our country and in the world.

Anybody, regardless of who he is who opposes or goes against these interests of our people, who goes against the crying demand of unity and united action, not alone goes against the Negro people but he or she hinders all progress in our country.

The Negro people have everything to gain from victory of the progressive forces over fascism and reaction. Our best friends are the white working people and the progressive middle class. The white worker will win better conditions by fighting for better conditions for their colored brothers. John Brown symbolized the unity of the Negro and white people.

The times call for new John Browns, Abraham Lincolns, Frederick Douglasses, and Sojourner

Truths, and modern abolitionists. Our people are not lacking in modern figures of this type. Thousands of Angelo Herndons are rising among our people. There are John Browns and many Douglasses. The fighters for Twentieth Century Americanism are growing throughout the land.

Every era produces outstanding figures and great movements. Every people in the crisis of their existence produce their means of advancement and liberation.

The National Negro Congress has set its imprint upon our people and the country. Under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, John P. Davis, and Edward Strong and their collaborators in trade unions, in mills, in factories, in schools, and colleges and among the young people generally, and in the churches, fraternal organizations, we are marching forward. We are marching forward with the collaboration of outstanding men and women of the many varied organizations of the Negro people. We are marching forward with the support of our sympathizers among white workers, intellectuals and middle classes.

John Brown possessed a mind and a life which were used for the accomplishment of one great purpose. Possessed of qualities of tender human affection he nevertheless stood and stands like a shaft of hardest stone—a tall straight monument of stone. Thus, like John Brown, must the Congress be concerned with the things that remove human woes and make for human happiness. And, like John Brown, must the Congress, with a firmness and hardness like granite, pursue the course by which the needs of millions is chartered. Abraham Lincoln, Richard Allen, Frederick Douglass and John Brown's Body marches on.



# DAY BY DAY

WITH WILLIAM N. JONES

## OLD AND NEW RACIAL OBJECTIVES

IT IS NOT always possible to get the real composite objectives and ambitions of colored citizens through the resolutions, work and expressed aims of the many specialized organizations working in their interest.

Even such outstanding organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, specialize in certain fields. The average young man or woman would not be able to construct a complete program of racial aims that would answer for him all questions that come up in the everyday affairs of life.

In fact, while most of the leaders in our established organizations and agencies have backed in the recess of their minds about the same objective for colored American citizens, their organization literature and the statements of their officials on public occasions rarely sound the full depth of this objective.

This is natural for the reason that most organizations are working on some specific program and cannot complicate this program by involving it in the more sharply controversial issues.

It was for this reason that the recent session of the National Negro Congress seemed to have been of marked significance. Here the leaders, in specialized organizations not only had the opportunity to rub shoulders with leaders of other specialized organizations, but to become exposed to the most progressive as well as most conservative points of view and racial objectives.

IT WAS SIGNIFICANT that both in private interviews and in public utterances, leaders coming as delegates from other organizations expressed themselves with greater freedom and touched on a wider range of thought and opinion than any of them would have been free to do in their specialized organization.

It will probably be through an organization like this, which brings together leaders with all shades of opinions, that the real racial objective will be most clearly set forth.

This will be important to young men and women.

For one cannot talk to the average high school or college student without noting the lack of a unified racial objective. They all may have their individual ambitions and careers all carved out, but as to what they may contribute in the way of conscious effort to the ultimate place of the race in the American democracy and in the world, they have no working plans.

THE TRUTH IS, we are still so divided in public utterances on matters of this kind that the youth can gather no clear concept of what the leadership of the group means.

In the business world, for instance, many of our outstanding leaders are still advocating a strictly racial economy which would land us in a closed racial life, similar to that of the Jews.

In education we still have strong advocates of the separate school system, and when we hit that mooted question of social equality and racial amalgamation, opinion is so widely divided that the average colored youth is given no positive guidance that will allow him to construct his life with anything ethnological in mind.

Even in the field of economics in which there is a fast moving readjustment of working relations, it is difficult for the young college graduate to get a picture of what the leaders of the group want him to do.

THE NATIONAL Negro Congress, composed as it is of the varied representatives of thought and opinion, may be able to chart some course which the average man and woman can follow.

At the same time, it may direct emphasis to the value of the specialized work our various organizations are doing and develop a wider spirit of co-ordination.

We are pretty certain that men like Eugene K. Jones, Walter White, A. Philip Randolph, Max Yergan, James W. Ford, Dr. Frederick Patterson, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, C. C. Spaulding, Emmett J. Scott and other leaders, all have the same fun-

damental yearning as to the real place of the colored citizen in American life, but their approach may be different, because of expediency or contact.

AND IT IS JUST this which makes the National Negro Congress valuable. It offers a clearing house through which the ultimate goal of all may be expressed.

For it is inconceivable that there is any conscientious colored American who would advocate a goal for colored Americans that would be different from that of white Americans, and this, when properly and courageously interpreted, is about the most that any leader could advocate.

One thing is certain: All organizations and leaders will have to move their approaches up a peg or two to keep in line with the fast-moving events about us.

# Negro Congress Resolution for Boycott of Japan, Against Fascism Released by Yergan. Leader at Session

Two resolutions passed by the recent Second National Negro Congress condemn world fascism to give moral and material aid to and pledging full support to the Chinese, Spanish and Ethiopian people who were released here yesterday their heroic fight for freedom and by Max Yergan, executive vice-president of the Congress and outstanding Negro leader. The resolutions supported President Roosevelt's Chicago speech calling for isolation and heroism, will increase our struggle against the forces of oppression, militarism and fascism.

One resolution endorsed a "people's boycott of Japanese goods" and "ridiculed and denounced the claim of the Japanese militarists whereby they seek to deceive us into believing that they represent the interests of the so-called darker races."

In the other resolution a similar boycott was called for against Italian goods. The document declared further that:

## HAIL SPAIN'S FIGHT

"While the Congress hails the continued struggle of the people of Ethiopia, it recognizes that the struggle for the freedom of Ethiopia is also being carried on in the struggle of the Spanish people against the forces of fascism."

The resolutions were two of more than 100 adopted unanimously at the three day session of the Congress held in Philadelphia, Oct. 15-17. Yergan, who is director of the International Committee on African Affairs, 8 W. 40th St., declared at his office yesterday that the full proceedings of the Congress were in process of being printed and would be released a tan early date.

The Congress represented more than 500,000 Negroes organized in trade unions, churches, civic and political and fraternal groups.

The resolution in support of China stated in part:

## RESOLUTION ON CHINA

"We recognize and declare that the Chinese people, in defending all that is dear to them, are fighting for the freedom of all liberty-loving people throughout the world. Today the people of China are carrying forward the battle for world democracy of all oppressed people in their spirited and determined opposition to Japanese fascism and imperialism.

"The Negro people of America desire and hope for the success of the Chinese people in their struggle, because we recognize that they are in principle fighting the battle of the people of Ethiopia and of all Africa against the robbery and brutality of Mussolini and Hitler fascism.

"The National Negro Congress calls upon the Negroes of America to give moral and material aid to the cause of the Chinese people.

"We hail the Chinese people in their heroic fight for freedom and liberty against the forces of Japanese reaction and fascism; and we commend the Negro people, profiting by this example, to emulate their courage and heroism, will increase our struggle against the forces of oppression, militarism and fascism."

## ETHIOPIA RESOLUTION

The resolution on Ethiopia declared in part:

"The Congress demands that our government refuse to grant official recognition in any way whatsoever to the claims of conquest of Ethiopia by Italian Fascism. Further, the Congress demands that our government prevent the floating of loans in the United States by the Italian government or any other agency, intended for use direct or indirect, for the purpose of exploiting Ethiopia.

"The Congress urges American Negroes to see and understand the relation between the cause of Ethiopia and the cause of the Spanish people, and to recognize that the defeat of the forces of Fascism in Spain is a blow to Fascist aggression in Ethiopia.

"The National Negro Congress recognizes the need for the support of the proper representatives of the cause of Ethiopia. The Congress therefore urges that regional and other divisions of the Congress organization use their machinery for the raising of funds and otherwise aid the cause of Ethiopia."



# Negro Congress Data Show Trade Union Delegations Increased

## 399 Attend Philadelphia Sessions—Deep South Well Represented at Parley—Penn. Sends Largest Number of Delegates

(Special to the Daily Worker)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE, Philadelphia, Oct. 18.—A marked increase in trade union representation featured statistics released here today showing that the Second National Negro Congress was attended by 1,218 delegates.

The total number of trade union delegates was 399 as compared with 89 at the first Congress of 893 delegates held in Chicago last year. It was estimated that the convention represented almost a million Negroes, while the Chicago Congress represented approximately 500,000. Twenty-seven states were represented at the convention, with delegates from 10 states in the deep South. Delegates came from as far west as California, and as far south as Texas. Other states represented included Massachusetts, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Illinois, Georgia, and Mississippi. Pennsylvania had the largest single delegation of more than 500, and New York was second with 331.

### MANY UNION DELEGATES

Detroit had a large delegation including many members of the United Automobile Workers of America, and Joseph Albright, Negro leader of Minnesota, came as a personal representative of Governor Elmer Benson, Farmer-Labor Governor of Minnesota.

Tentative figures on other organizations represented were Civic and Community groups, 219 delegates; fraternal bodies, 136; political groups, 107; educational, 95; church, 73; women's, 39; peace, 29; miscellaneous, 28; youth, 22; and farm, 1. There were 613 men and 536 women delegates.

Late today the new national executive council of the Congress held its first meeting to plan activities to carry out last night's decisions of the Congress.

## DAY BY DAY

WITH WILLIAM N. JONES

### The National Negro Congress

PHILADELPHIA

TO ANYONE who might ask me, as Philadelphia's venerable and grand old man, Major R. R. Wright, did, "Do you think the National Negro Congress is serving a good purpose?" I would reply:

Any meeting which has brought under one roof such divergent minds as that of the conservative business pundit Major Wright, Communist James Ford, Educator Mrs. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Labor Leader A. Philip Randolph, Churchman Marshall Shepherd, Socialist Norman Thomas, Feminist Crystal Byrd Fauset, Scottsboro Boys' Defender William L. Patterson, Steel's CIO chief, Philip Murray, and N.A.A.C.P.'s Charles Houston, could not help being a useful gathering.

One could not have been at the meeting here in the Quaker City and not have recognized the significance of this gathering of 1,500 delegates comprising all kinds of people, from overall-wearing laborers to bankers, from reactionary Republicans to revolutionary communists, young Quaker church leaders and fiery propagandists just back from the battle lines in Spain, colored, white, Ethiopians, Chinese and even an expatriated German.

Here was something unusual. Perhaps the spearhead of the composite fight for that which all specialized organizations are now working.

THE FACT IS, it was this composite aim of the congress, which, unfettered, yet augmented by the specific programs and limitations of other organizations, stood out in such boldness.

Its structure, based upon representation from all bodies, including even churches, which are working to bring about complete American citizenship for colored citizens, suggests a new kind of

approach, colossal and sledgehammer like, in its effect.

Within the space of three hours Saturday in interviews I asked the same question, "What status, economically, socially, politically, do colored Americans fight for in their organized life?"

From men as divergent in views on some matters as are Major Wright and A. Philip Randolph and Jim Ford of the Communist party, I got the same relative answer. Although divergent in ways and means, the end ambition of all converged to about the same point.

That was the significance of the National Negro Congress, it seems to me. We all want the same thing, clothe it in whatever toga expedience makes necessary.

OF SIGNIFICANCE also was the fact that here were meeting colored and white leaders on a basis which rested on the unqualified viewpoint of colored citizens, and their unabridged ambitions.

It also dared to deal with questions which might have been out of place, if not embarrassing, to some of the organizations from which delegates were drawn.

Yet, there seemed to be a general feeling that all of these questions, which included the present labor upheaval, the spread of fascism, the movements of colored and white workers to form a united front against exploitation, and the question of war or peace, were as important to men like Dr. Wright, as they were to men like Norman Thomas or A. Philip Randolph.

It gave many an organization representative the opportunity to throw his influence behind the more progressive program of the new era.

IT MAY BE DIFFICULT for men like my good friend Major Wright to grasp the significance of the new ideals of human relations, the new economics in the emancipation of labor and the new regime it will bring to the front.

It was so with the captains of the human race in the days of the galley slave; it was so with slave owners in the days of chattel slavery; it was so when modern captains of industry justified peonage.

But time and human relations march on now no less than then. It is no discredit to those going off the scene of action that they have wrought so well that younger generations are inclined to carry the torch of civilization to new goals.

The National Negro Congress seems to be but another organization which takes the baton in the relay of life, and the efficient manner in which it was organized in Philadelphia indicates that it is here to stay until it has itself served its purpose and turns the baton to another representative of a new era.



# CONGRESS RAPS STEAMSHIP AND BUS 'JIM-CROW'

Condemnatory Resolution Passed After Receipt of Congratulatory Wires From President, John L. Lewis.

By JOHN A. SAUNDERS,  
Staff Correspondent

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21—Definite steps toward stamping out segregation and discrimination were taken by

## B-U-L-L-E-T-I-N-!

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 21—Claiming they had been jim-crowed, a delegation from the National Negro Congress threw a picket line around a restaurant on Broad street near Girard avenue Sunday night. Another group called on Mayor Wilson at his home to protest their reception at the restaurant, where a waiter is alleged to have said the restaurant would serve them but did not solicit their trade. The Mayor, citing the State's Civil Rights law, said he would not permit any restaurant to show discrimination against anybody, regardless of race, creed or color. He was unable to reach the proprietor by 'phone, but ordered four detectives to the scene to insure delegates their right to picket.

the National Negro Congress last Friday when the body endorsed resolutions criticizing the Supreme Court for allowing steamship and bus companies engaged in interstate commerce to jim-crow Negroes.

The resolution was passed shortly after congratulatory telegrams from President Roosevelt and John L. Lewis, C. I. O. leader, had been received, marking the opening of the second annual Congress, which convened in Philadelphia last Friday, Saturday and Sunday at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar streets.

The first meeting, last Friday, attended by approximately 4,000 whites and Negroes, saw a contingent of the nation's most distinguished speakers outline ways and means of presenting a united front to battle jim-crowism, the Ku Klux Klan and any other anti-Negro organization.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson said: "Negroes may claim, with all rights and justice, the benefits and the protection which the Constitution guarantees them."

Arthur Huff Fauset, this city, regional president of the Congress, in a stirring message said: "Negroes shall be educated, accorded their

# Unified Labor Is Theme As 9,000 Attend Negro Congress Sessions Here

## Entire "Slate" Of Officers Is Given "Okeh"

By ORRIN C. EVANS

A bitter fight centering around the election of the financial secretary of the National Negro Congress and membership on the National Council enlivened the closing business session of the Congress, meeting herewith last Friday, Saturday and Sunday Sessions were held at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Poplar streets.

The fight against the election of Mrs. Clara Smith was led by members of the Philadelphia delegation to the Congress, with E. H. Copeland fiery laborite, acting as spokesman for the Philadelphia contingent.

Copeland demanded the submission of another candidate, in view of the fact that Mrs. Smith, looked upon as the administration candidate was absent when the slate was presented to the delegates for adoption.

Following heated floor debate, during which the New York delegation swung its support to the Philadelphians, Miss Gladys Stones, of New York, was substituted for the office Copeland's objection to Mrs. Smith was supported by Arthur Huff Fauset, a member of the inner circle of administrative officers of the Congress and of the presiding committee who said:

"I've never heard of Mrs. Smith until this moment, although I'm a member of the presiding committee."

What loomed as the beginning of a definite split among the delegation appeared when an effort was made to reduce the number of members on the National Council of the Congress.

However, the original names submitted to the general body were adopted after bitter wrangling and when parliamentary high jinks attempted by some of the delegates failed of their purpose.

The officers finally ratified by the Congress were: A. Philip Randolph, president; Arthur Huff Fauset, vice president; John Davis, executive secretary; Edward Strong, youth secretary; Gladys Stones, financial secretary; N. Simpson Tate, treasurer.

Regional directors elected were: James Baker, Charlotte; Burton, Charlotte; Hawkins Brown, DeWitt; Alcorn, and Dr. Matt Crawford.

Members of the National Council elected were: Henry Dean, Mass.; A. R. Mayo, N. J.; Stanley Cotton, Ind.; Henry Johnson, Ill.; Jennie Logan, N. C.; A. W. Berry, N. Y.; Frank Crosswath, N. Y.; James Ford, N. Y.; Crystal B. Fauset, Pa.; B. D. Amis, Pa.; LeBron Simmons, Mich.; Albert Forsythe, N. J.; H. W. Gordon, Ohio; and Angelo Herndon, N. Y.

Herndon was a last minute nomination by John Davis, executive secretary. The nomination was received with acclimation by the delegates.

## National Negro Congress OK's Vital Problems

### Will Establish Committee To Watch

#### New Laws

(Special to Journal and Guide)

NEW YORK CITY—The drive seeking the freedom of the five Scottsboro boys now remaining in prison and the passing of the Wagner-Van Nuys anti-lynching bill, has been given the support of the National Negro Congress, it was announced this week by President A. Phillip Randolph.

A new aspect of the program of the Congress is the establishment of a national legislative committee to stand guard against enactment of legislation harmful to the interest of Negroes.

Max Yergan, formerly international secretary of the YMCA, has been appointed administrative associate to Secretary John P. Davis of the Congress and will serve as acting secretary during Mr. Davis' sojourn in Europe.

In the new set-up, Arthur H. Fausett, principal of a Phila-

delphia school, as first vice president, will share the executive duties with Mr. Randolph.



## Where There Is No Vision

With 5,000 delegates reported in attendance at the second National Negro Race Congress we cannot resist the thought that little tangible results will obtain from the Philadelphia meeting. No one will object to the subject matter discussed or to the earnestness and sincerity of those who engaged in the forum talks, but a "cover-all," such as the National Negro Race Congress, is doomed before it starts to land in the same hayen as did Kelly Miller's "Sanhedrin," and other similar efforts.

The gravest charge which may be brought against the National Negro Race Congress is that it was a duplication of effort. The men who talked in Philadelphia this week about a forward program of the black man should realize that if they are interested in the enforcement of law and the interpretation of constitutional rights the black man has in America the N. A. A. C. P. which for 27 years has been a true and tried medium through which these objectives may be achieved. Attention should be called to the fact that out of 15,000,000 Negroes slightly over \$40,000 is raised annually among black citizens for this purpose. If some effort had been made at Philadelphia to pour more funds into the coffers of the N. A. A. C. P. to continue citizenship struggles, we could see real justification for the conference.

If, on the other hand, someone suggests the National Negro Race Congress is interested in labor troubles, we might turn with equal consistency towards the National Urban League. Here is a Negro organization dedicated to the task of furnishing the black man in America with a full dinner pail. Why not beckon Negroes toward this effort rather than effect something more spectacular which makes a gesture at straddling everything in the universe?

The National Negro Business League likewise serves and has served in the business arena. Since the day when Booker Washington organized it, the National Negro Business League has sought by inspiration and instructional meetings to develop Negroes in the business field. Today it has at its head the dean of American Negro business men. No mass meeting of theorists could orient black men and women more clearly and surely towards business than the organization headed by C. C. Spaulding.

Someone might say that the organizations just named are not properly manned and for this reason a new setup is desirable. But we are thinking about the general setup of Negroes when we say that too much organization is disorganization. We cannot continue to organize these half-baked experiments overnight and expect to go places.

We cannot think of one tangible result that has obtained from the Chicago meeting and we predict here and now that when the shouting ends at Philadelphia, we will hear no more about the Congress until the next jamboree is called.

There is a big job ahead for the Negro intelligentsia in America. We must learn somehow, some way, to harness the spending power of the black man. The yelling and screaming at Philadelphia about the question of earning

power proves conclusively that our men who stand in the front line and are supposed to do our thinking have not yet opened their eyes. If we organize our spending power a lot of things we talk about, such as jobs, business and security in home life will develop almost overnight.

All of what we are talking about can be developed within the organizations already established. What the black race in America needs is vision. Opportunity stands in circles around us right here in America but we fail to see it.

Our enemies sometimes tell the truth about ourselves. Do you remember it was Thomas Dixon, who said, "The Negro in Africa for centuries looked out upon the vast expanse of ocean and never thought to make a sail; he crunched diamonds under his feet and never stopped to pick one up"?

In the above expression one can glimpse a picture of the Negroes who met in Philadelphia at the National Negro Race Congress. Most of the talk at the conference surrounded the idea that other men and other races should give the Negro something. No thought was given to the fact that within our own economy black men have everything that every other race has. The only difference is that we fail to harness and conserve those forces within our everyday existence which are held sacred by men of other races.

No, we do not need any more organization, but we do need a few more Ezekiels who can see a wheel in a wheel. Ezekiel in his vision discovered that "the spirit of the living creature was in the wheels." Some day we shall develop thoughtful, visionful men who will find the wheel within the wheel of the Negro race and in that day will develop an effective living comparable with other units of humanity.

**OVER 5,000 DELEGATES ATTEND  
PHILADELPHIA RACE CONGRESS  
ON "CONSTITUTION NIGHT"**

**A. Philip Randolph Stresses Need of United Action  
Against Fascism**

## Ford Delivers John Brown Eulogy

By EVELYN P. SUTTON

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21.—(ANP)—The first general session of the National Negro Congress, Constitution night was held Friday evening at the Congress headquarters, the Metropolitan Opera House. Dr. W. Harry Barnes, chairman of the Mayor's Constitution Celebration committee, was chairman; and in calling the meeting to order, used a gavel made from a piece of wood taken from the last slave ship to touch American shores. It was made by Hampton institute students and was used to open the First National Negro Congress in Chicago, and the First Southern Negro Youth Congress in Richmond. A. Philip Randolph, president, in his presidential speech to about

6,000 delegates and friends, stressed the need for united action by Negroes against the forces of Fascism. He further stated that History is replete with stark forbidding facts that show the 13th amendment is only a partial success for the peonage of black America is still a blight on the land. The due process clause of the 14th amendment has been employed more as a weapon of defense of corporate wealth than of human rights of the Negro people.

"The constitution stands as an imposing bulwark of these rights, but the constitution is not an end in itself. It possesses many grave limitations and needs some fundamental and permanent changes so as to make possible reforms for the protection of the advancement of workers. This worthy objective is now being courageously sought by President Roosevelt, without the method of constitutional change, in his Supreme Court reorganization plan, but any such change through the method of organization only, though timely and desirable, may not be so enduring as if wrought through the change of the constitution itself."

In speaking of the labor situation, President Randolph stated, "Despite signs of some recovery from the depression, unemployment trends are bad upon eight million. Unemployment has taken on the picture of permanency. Relief needs have not appreciably lessened."

"Civil rights are arrogantly disregarded and broken down by pliant municipal representatives and extra governmental organizations, such as the Ku Klux Klan, Black Legion, and other vigilante movements. And in the ranks of labor we find its nose divided.

"But Labor's house is not only divided, it is at war. This condition strengthens the chances of organized capital to subjugate and crush the workers. This combat may not only make for the worsening of wages, hours, and conditions of work, but also result in bloodshed and death. The great problem of the workers today is the problem of unity."

S. Davis Wilson, mayor of Philadelphia, in addressing the assemblage, lauded the Negro citizens' patriotism. He also gave a resume of the attitude of his administration on the appointment of Negroes to places of trust in the city. He particularly stressed the appointment of colored doctors to the staff of the Philadelphia General hospital, for the first time, in the face of the peculiar mind-set of the white citizenry of Philadelphia toward the association of colored doctors.

There has been no friction of any kind." Arthur Huff Fauset, regional vice-president of the congress, welcomed the delegates. Dr. Charles A. Lewis, member of address, the Mayor's Constitutional Committee, reviewed the significant events of the year in Philadelphia. Magistrate Edward W. D. Henry, pastor of Olivet Tabernacle Baptist church, led the platform party was led upon and member of the state legislature. The original 13th amendment, under guard, was on exhibition in the lobby. Contributing to the musical side of the program were the National Mar-Temple M. E. church, and the benevolent ruler of fiction spoken by the Rev. Mar-







Negro Congress Festival choir, under the direction of Dr. W. Franklin Hoxter and the National Youth Administration Rario choir.

"John Brown Night," the second general session of the National Negro Congress, was held at the Metropolitan Opera House Saturday. Arthur Huff Fauset, regional vice president, presided.

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Tabernacle, addressed the meeting on "The Negro Church in a Changing World." He stated, "That we have a Negro church in America is in itself a reflection on the brand of Christianity we have in America today. We must resolve to destroy the Negro church, to destroy the white church, and build a church."

"Negro churches are the first mass organization created by Negroes for themselves. They are an economic asset. The Negro church does not have many wealthy people to control its policies. It is a mass group. We have a few ministers who have been flattered or bought and paid for by people who are exploiting their own people. The masses should rise up and put these kind out."

Lieut. Governor Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, the official delegate from the Committee for Industrial Organization and an officer of the United Mine Workers, stressed the policy of his organization that "the same wages, conditions must apply to all members of the same occupation, regardless of race, color or nationality."

In a press conference before the meeting Mr. Kennedy went on record as being in favor of seeing that the practical application of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights Bill is carried out. He said that the state should be obligated to enter prosecutions or else the law should be repealed.

James W. Ford, Communist vice presidential candidate last year, delivered a eulogy on John Brown and his principles. He said that the time is now ripe for modern abolitionists, for three generations after John Brown's historic raid, the Negroes exist in practical slavery.

Max Yergan, of New York City, roundly scored the fascists and stated that "the idea that a Japan is to become the liberation of the darker races is a false one. Japan cannot be the friend of Italy and Germany and of the darker races also."

Edward E. Strong of Richmond, Va., and the National Youth chairman, spoke of the duties of youth today. Frank R. Crosswaith reviewed the history of the Negro and trade unionism. The flag carried by John Brown in his raid was on the stage.

The Rev. E. L. Licorish of Brook-

lyn, national chairman of the church committee, delivered the invocation and the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Chicago, the benediction.

## RESOLUTIONS

### ADOPTED BY NEGRO CONGRESS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 21.

1. Enlargement of appropriation under the Wagner-Steagall Act to billion dollars.

2. Urge A. F. of L. and C.I.O. to "come together on workable terms for the purpose of uniting bonafide trade union movement in America."

3. Urge continuance of C.I.O. policy to include Negroes on its administrative staffs.

4. Urge the proportionate employment of Negroes by public utilities throughout the country.

5. Repeal the Federal law forbidding Civil Service simultaneous employment of husband and wife.

6. Urge passage of Wagner-Van Nuys anti lynch bill.

7. Admission of Negro patients to Warm Springs, Ga. paralysis sanatorium, and all public institutions supported by public subscriptions.

8. Endorse Tenants' Leagues, cooperatives and cooperative farming.

## IT'S OUR BATTLE

The second National Negro congress will convene this week in Philadelphia. Delegates from all sections of the country will meet to discuss issues and problems germane to the best interests of our civic well-being, both locally and nationally. Manifold are the aspects of this congress.

Its purpose is well defined by Max Yergan, director of the International Committee on African Affairs, and lecturer at the City College of New York City, who says:

"In 1862 and 1865 Negroes had a share in the human forces which were on the march; today that share is larger; the role of receiver, of beneficiary, has become less; the job of struggling for one's self has increased, and that is as it should be."

"The National Negro Congress bears witness to the age-old truth that no group of people, to no race is anything of value ever really given free. The true values of freedom, of justice, of the right to a growing life, must be won by the unflinching struggle of those who would enjoy them. Thus does the National Negro Congress fulfill the Proclamation of Emancipation. "The great value of that document was that

it made it possible for Negroes to help themselves, and that is precisely what the Congress represents today. It is the Negroes in action, Negroes pulling their weight in the struggle of the human race, Negroes protesting against the political and economic evils of our time, and Negroes joining with the progressive forces among all people, for freedom in its fullest practical and spiritual sense.

"The Negro people welcome the National Negro Congress because the Congress calls attention to the immediate vital needs and because the Congress calls for doing the necessary, and doing it together. The Congress is therefore sound in theory and in its intelligent, constructive planning.

"The Congress is also strong in the practical value of its insistence upon united action.

"The Congress declares that it will not interfere with or weaken the various organizations it federates with regard to their particular programs and objectives. And that is a declaration which the Congress can fulfill. But the Congress insists that the people who compose all our organizations have common needs, are striving towards common goals, and consequently can best meet these needs and achieve the goals by united action."

The sum total of the doctrine of the Congress is that the black man's fight for freedom and justice as a full-fledged American citizen is now up to him. And to him alone. It's not the battle of philanthropic foundations or interracial committees. Their field is limited, as well as influenced from within and without. Halfway measures are becoming as futile as none at all. The old "half loaf is better than none" theory has been exploded.

The National Negro Congress is destined to re-create hope and a yearning for greater liberty and freedom within the Race if it continues to travel the path it has chosen. A courageous laity, properly harnessed and intelligently directed by men who share alike the yoke of the oppressors, can find a solution to many vital problems now confronting us.

We hope its doctrines will spell doom to the compromisers, who for many years have dissipated our energies, accomplished little, and more often led us astray.

## The Reds Stage a Colored Congress

We have had congresses and conventions before, but none like the recent colored congress held in Philadelphia. *Afro-American 10-30-37*

Usually the sponsors of these gatherings have worked so openly that they have easily been identified as Republicans, Democrats, non-partisans, NAACP, or Urban League.

The AFRO-AMERICAN sought vainly beforehand to learn who fathered this congress. No responsible official would admit it was the Reds; several indignantly denied it.

The fact is, however, if one source of AFRO information is correct, it was really a Red congress.

Our informant advises that the Communist party put up the necessary funds in part; that the Communist organization, working in the background for three months in Philadelphia, set the stage and did it so skillfully and inconspicuously that city and State authorities, the NAACP, and the Urban League; Republicans and Democrats, Federal government agencies, and even such conservative schools as Tuskegee sent their chief officers to make addresses and take part in the deliberations.

The purpose of the congress was said to be the following: to expose leaders of all colored organizations, schools and political faiths to the Communist views for the solution of the color question, secure in the knowledge that every colored person wants complete equality and citizenship even when terrorism and lynch law prevent him from making demands publicly.

On the color question, as the AFRO so frequently has said before, the Communist party is the only political organization going 100 per cent down our street.

With 1200 delegates present for the week's sessions, and audiences as large as 4,500 in the public meetings, the congress put over its program with such finesse that nobody raised any question as to whose congress it was. Nobody cared.

So, give the Reds credit for the 1937 congress. They did not pass the hat; they didn't ask for anybody's votes. All they did was to ask the delegates to come out for a week and expose themselves to the Communist program.



# 4,500 Cheer at Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.

Marred by two incidents of racial discrimination in which delegates picketed a restaurant and condemned St. Luke Hospital, the second National Negro Congress, which drew 4,500 persons, came to a spectacular close at the Metropolitan Opera House, Broad and Lombard Streets, early Monday morning.

The final session, preceded by a group of speeches honoring the late Bishop Richard Allen, founder of the A.M.E. Church, marked the passage of resolutions and the election of A. Philip Randolph of New York as president.

## Omit Benediction

An hour's debate over the selection of the financial secretary and members of the executive council caused the presiding officer, Dr. Charles W. Burton of Chicago, to omit the benediction.

A resolution pledging to aid in the fight against Justice Hugo L. Black of the Supreme Court was unanimously adopted following a two-minute ovation after hearing the committee's recommendation.

Deploring the split of labor organizations, the delegates went on record urging the unification of the CIO and the American Federation of Labor.

The picket line was thrown around the Ru Lu Restaurant at 934 N. Broad Street shortly after disclosures that John McNeal of Chicago had been insulted and a companion ejected when they entered the place for service.

## Didn't Want Colored

A waiter at the restaurant is quoted as saying, "We will serve you, but we don't want colored

trade."

Shortly after the conference, a committee headed by Arthur Huff Fauset of Philadelphia, vice-president of the congress, visited the home of Mayor David Wilson to make formal protest.

The city's executive stated that he would not permit any restaurant to discriminate. He was unable to contact the owner of the place, said to be Jack Degenheimer.

## Picket Restaurant

Apprised of the picket around the restaurant, the mayor ordered four detectives to the scene to insure delegates their right to picket without interference. The delegation of eighteen volunteers marched for six hours in front of the place, leaving shortly after midnight.

A resolution was ordered sent to officials of St. Luke Hospital after disclosures that attendants had refused to treat Mrs. Agnes Garret of Baltimore, who was stricken with a heart attack as she was about to leave the opera house, Saturday. The woman was left in the hospital's accident ward without aid until friends arrived and had her taken to Douglass Hospital, it was stated.

Officials, when interviewed, denied all knowledge of the incident and promised an investigation after stating that it was against the institution's policy to discriminate. A Catholic-controlled hospital, it previously exercised a liberal attitude, it was learned.

## Detroit for 1938

A few minutes before the close of the meeting, delegates voted to hold the third conclave in Detroit, some time between September 3 and October 8, 1938.

The delegates ordered the creation of five vice-president positions instead of one as was done in the first congress.

Those selected for these posts are: Arthur Huff Fauset, who was recommended by the nomi-

nating committee; Max Yergen, former treasurer of the congress; Dr. Burton of Chicago, the Rev. W. H. Jernigan of Washington, and Thyrus Edwards of South Carolina.

## Secretary Renamed

The re-elections of John P. Davis of Washington as executive secretary and Edward Strong of Richmond as youth secretary were approved unanimously upon the committee's recommendation. A debate followed the naming of Mrs. Marion C. Smith of New York for re-election as financial secretary because she had left the meeting to return to her home.

Despite the fact that the president was absent when elected at the Chicago meet, delegates voted 170 to 135 against the selection for office of any delegate not present, contending that it would establish a bad precedent.

After withdrawal of the names of two men so that a woman could be on the executive staff, Miss Gladys Stoner, New York social worker, was elected financial secretary without a dissenting vote.

U. Simpson Tate, chief accountant of the United Federal Workers, was elected treasurer to replace Mr. Yergen. Several minutes after his selection, an unsuccessful attempt was made to have officers switched so that Mr. Tate would become a vice-president and Mr. Yergen would be treasurer again.

## Gets 2 Offices

Despite a constitutional amendment prohibiting one individual holding two executive positions, Dr. Burton, selected as third vice-president, was elected director of the central region during the excitement and controversies over the election.

Other regional directors approved were: Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown of Sedalia, N.C. South; James Baker of New York East; DeWitt Alcorn of Oklahoma Southwest; Dr. Matt Crawford of Berkeley, Calif., West.

After a heated debate regarding the number of members on the national council, delegates rescinded an amendment to select only ten as a result of the new vice-president posts and elect sixteen members. The unit pre-

viously consisted of fourteen members.

## Bickering Halted

During the verbal tilts, the presiding officer, who was accused of causing the controversy by attempting to get two places on the council for Chicago, threatened to withdraw and allow the national president to preside. It was necessary for Mr. Randolph to appeal to the delegates to discontinue bickering.

Elected to the newly created posts on the council were Angelo Herndon of New York, who was nominated by John P. Davis, and the Rev. Caleb E. Queen of Richmond, Va., who aided the congress in the fight to secure higher wages for Virginia tobacco workers.

Those selected for the original council posts were:

Jennie Logan of North Carolina, Henry Deas of Boston, A. R. Mayo of New Jersey, Stanley Cotton of Indiana, Henry Johnson of Illinois, A. W. Berry, Frank Crosswithe, James W. Ford, Communist vice-presidential candidate in 1936, and Manning Johnson, all of New York;

Mrs. Crystal B. Fauset and B. D. Amie of Pennsylvania, Lebron Simmons of Michigan, Albert Forsythe of New Jersey, and W. H. Gordon of Ohio.

The resolution committee approved 186 resolutions, dealing with war and fascism, youth trade unions, civil liberties, unemployment, government agencies, education problems of colored pupils in the societies, health, housing, women's activities, farm conditions and sharecroppers, fraternities, the church's position in changing conditions, economic future of the colored citizens, and the cultural position of the American colored group.

They passed resolutions: urging the continuance of the CIO's policy in selecting colored men to its administrative staff; pledging aid in obtaining the release of the five remaining Scottsboro boys; urging expansion and permanent Federal arts program; condemning war and fascism; boycotting Japanese products; and requesting a national boycott on Japan's preventing sale of ammunition.

## Youth Affiliate Okeyed

The body approved an independent youth group as an auxiliary to the congress with fifteen members on its advisory council.

The organization passed a special ordinance to conduct a fight for J. H. Harrison of Houston, Texas, who was dismissed from a WPA writers' project.

The establishment of a billion-dollar fund for slum-clearance to enlarge the present Wagner legislation for fifty million dollars was urged. A group of resolutions endorsing tenant leagues, co-operative farming, consumers' co-operative leagues, and pledging to fight for sharecroppers, better housing and health conditions were approved.

## Dr. Wesley Speaks

Dr. Charles H. Wesley, head of the history department at Howard University and a presiding elder of the A.M.E. Church, was the guest speaker at the celebration dedicated to the memory of Bishop Allen. He stated that the founder of the A.M.E. Church and the originator of the first Negro Congress offered a challenge to colored Americans to see more freedom in this era of change.

Walter White, secretary of the national NAACP, gave a detailed account of several of the South's most recent lynchings and the findings of the organization's investigations. He outlined the fight in having the antilynch bill advanced in the House of Representatives and disclosed that it will be the second measure before the Senate which convenes in November.

## Music Features

The final session opened at 7:30 p.m., with a band concert by the Chris J. Perry Elks' band, under the direction of C. Stephens. The 500-voice festive choir of the congress, under the direction of Dr. Franklin Hoxter, gave a half-hour concert of hymns and spirituals.

The formal session began at 8:30 p.m., with Lester Granger of the Urban League presiding. The Rev. W. H. Jernagin gave the invocation. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, outlined the support that the league has given the congress.

Other speakers and their topics were: "Problems of the South while discussing 'Problems in America.'"

"Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset of Philadelphia, 'The Negro Woman Asks Justice of America'." Shortly before the presentation of resolutions, the credential Vito Marcantonio, president of the committee reported 1,264 delegates, representing organizations in twenty-eight States. "The Civil Liberties and the Negro People"; Dr. F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee president, gave a statistical and factual outline of



# RANDOLPH IN APPEAL FOR UNITED FRONT

Tells 1,000 Negro Congress Delegates to

Organize

PHILADELPHIA. — Stressing the need for united action by Negroes against the forces of Fascism, A. Philip Randolph made his presidential speech before the National Negro Congress Friday night, October 15, at the Metropolitan opera house.

One thousand delegates from all sections of the country attended the three-day session of the congress Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, stated that "history is replete with stark forbidding facts that show the thirteenth amendment is only a partial success, for the peonage of black America is still a blight on the land. The due pro-amendment, under guard, was on exhibition in the lobby.

"John Brown Night," the second general session of the National Negro Congress, was held at the Metropolitan opera house Saturday. Arthur Huff Fauset, regional vice president, presided.

The Rev. Marshall L. Shepard, pastor of Mt. Olivet Baptist Tabernacle, addressed the meeting on "The Negro Church in a Changing World." He stated that we have a Negro church in America is in itself a reflection on the brand of Christianity we have in America today. We must resolve to destroy the Negro church, to destroy the white church, and build a church.

"Negro churches are the first mass organization created by Negroes for themselves. They are an economic asset. The Negro church does not have many wealthy people to control its policies. It is a mass group. We have a few ministers who have been flattered or bought and paid for by people who are exploiting their own people. The masses should rise up and put these kind out."

Eulogize John Brown  
Lieut. Governor Thomas Kennedy of Pennsylvania, the official delegate from the Committee for Industrial Organization and an officer of the United Mine workers, stressed the policy of his organization that "the same wages, conditions must apply to all members of the same occupation, regardless of race, color or nationality."

In a press conference before the

meeting, Mr. Kennedy went on record as being in favor of seeing that the practical application of the Pennsylvania Civil Rights bill is carried out. He said that the state should be obligated to enter prosecutions or else that law should be repealed.

James W. Ford, Communist vice presidential candidate last year, delivered a eulogy on John Brown and his principles. He said that the time is now ripe for modern abolitionists, for three generations after John Brown's historical raid, the Negroes exist in practical slavery.

Max Yergan, of New York city, roundly scored the fascists and stated that "the idea that a Japan is to become the liberation of the darker races is a false one. Japan cannot be the friend of Italy and Germany and of the darker races also."

Edward E. Strong of Richmond, Va., and the National Youth chairman, spoke of the duties of youth today. Frank R. Crosswaith reviewed the history of the Negro and trade unionism. The flag carried by John Brown in his raid was on the stage.

4,500 Jam  
Convention  
Sessions

Leaders of Many Political  
Parties and Races  
Speak

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Encouraged by greetings from the President of the United States, the Second National Negro Congress closed its three-day sessions with an appeal for "one powerful and united Negro movement" as its 4,500 delegates prepared for their departure back to their homes to all parts of the country.

On the opening day of the Congress the following telegram was read from President Roosevelt:

"I am glad to extend greetings to the Second National Negro Congress. It seems to me that participation of delegates from the United States and foreign countries in a discussion of such pertinent and major issues as housing, education and employment cannot but be significant and

productive of tangible results. Please accept my best wishes for the success of your deliberations."

The call for a healing of the breach in the labor movement came in a series of 174 resolutions which were adopted unanimously at the final business session. Other resolutions condemned the curtailment of WPA, the discriminatory firing of Negroes; upheld the policy of a united front for Negro rights; and condemned war and fascism.

On the issue of the appointment of Justice Black to the Supreme Court, the congress applauded its secretary and leading figure, John P. Davis, when he said that although the "Klan past of Justice Black was deplorable, at the same time, we cannot forget that it is the Liberty League and Hearst forces of reaction in the nation which are today backing Klanism, Black Legionism, and lunch terror against the Negro people."

The first session of the convention was designated as "Constitution Night." It was held at the huge Opera House with more than 4,000 persons in attendance. A. Philip Randolph, president, called the convention to order delivering a scathing denunciation of the "fascist governments who have enveloped large areas of the world in the flames of war."

The keynote of all of the sessions was the organization of the colored worker in the present surge of labor unions sweeping the country. The "CIO" was most frequently on the lips of the delegates.

Scottsboro Mother Present  
Mrs. Ada Wright, mother of Andy Wright, one of the five imprisoned Scottsboro Boys, gave a touching description of how her son is ill in the Alabama prison, in danger of losing his right arm. Ruby Bates, star witness in the famous case, Olen Montgomery and Roy Wright, two of the freed boys, were in the audience.

Angelo Herndon condemned "the reactionary Supreme Court" as a distasteful body to "thwart the will of the people," saying that he and the four Scottsboro Boys were freed only because of mass action from the people.

Among the array of speakers at the session were: Rex Ingram, actor; Loren Miller, Communist writer; Gwendolyn Bennett, artist; Dr. Elaine Locke, philosopher and writer, and Professor Sterling Brown, writer and poet, Howard University; Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Institute; Mayor S. Davis Wilson, mayor of Philadelphia; Edward W. Henry, W. Harry Barnes, Dr. Charles A. Lewis; Walter White,

NAACP secretary; Vito Marcantonio; Dr. Charles Wesley, history professor, Howard University.

Others Present

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute; Crystal Byrd Fausett, Charles W. Burton, Chicago lawyer; James W. Ford,

Communist leader; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; U. Simpson Tate, Washington, D. C., accountant of the United Federal Workers of America; the Rev. William Jernagin, Baptist leader, Washington; Lieutenant-Governor Kennedy of Pennsylvania.

Edward E. Strong, youth leader; Max Yergan, New York; the Rev. Marshall Sheperd, Democratic leader, Philadelphia; Dr. Harry F. Ward, leader of the League Against War and Fascism; C. S. Chang, Chinese leader; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, New York; and Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, Ethiopian.

No less than a billion dollars was asked for slum clearance in the resolutions; complete elimination of discrimination against Negroes in the President's Warm Springs Foundation and other public-supported institutions; and a readjustment of the present Civil Service system.

Detroit was chosen as the place of the meeting of the Third Congress, which was set for sometime between September 3 and October 10.

## The N. N. Congress

PEOPLE with anxious faces packed the Metropolitan Opera House for three days and nights during the sessions of the National Negro Congress.

Thousands of citizens thirsting eagerly for leadership and proper direction; hopefully expecting a ray of light to break thru the darkness which engulfs them. Those who came to scoff remained to admire a mass movement which has the potential power to remove the yoke and break the shackles which prevent the attainment of economic freedom and full citizenship for twelve million citizens.

As one looked into the sea of faces, hopeful, expectant, longing for a square deal, an even break, one could not but think the only thing that colored Americans need for their salvation is a leadership which is sound and self-sacrificing, a leadership free of the great god greed, a selfless leadership; men and women who will go down into the valley and shadow of death to set their people free.

Here is the power. The time is ripe for action, strong and courageous. And any man or group of men who would break faith with those masses; who would smash their growing faith in the ultimate triumph of their cause, are unfit to live and deserve the contempt of all who breathe.



# October New Date Of Race

## Conference

PHILADELPHIA, April 23—The 2nd annual national meeting of the National Negro Congress, scheduled to meet here in May has been postponed until October, it was learned late last week from Arthur Huff Fauset, president of the Philadelphia Council of the organization.

Mr. Fauset said the postponement was ordered by John P. Davis, founder and national executive secretary of the organization. In ordering postponement of the meeting until October, Mr. Fauset said Mr. Davis stated that many of the members and officers of the Congress are aiding in the organization campaigns of various industrial unions and would not be free to attend the meeting if held in May.

The first meeting of the Congress was held in Chicago February of last year and at that time the body was invited to meet here this year.

## A Vital Matter for The Negro People

An event of vital importance to the Negro people and to the progressives throughout the country will take place next month—the Second National Negro Congress, which meets in Philadelphia, Oct. 15-17.

Formed in February, 1936, on the anniversary of the birth of two illustrious Americans, Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass, great Negro Abolitionist, the first National Negro Congress has already cut a wide swath in the fight for Negro rights.

But this year the Congress is faced with newer and more pressing dangers to the most elementary rights of the Negro people.

Growing reaction has blocked the enactment of a federal anti-lynching bill; relief slashes have fallen hardest on the Negro; vigilante gangs roam the land whipping and murdering workers—Negro and white; peonage and lynchings—which become more horrible and inhuman—spread through the South.

The program of the Congress next month calls for: the right of Negroes to all jobs for equal pay with all other workers; adequate relief and security; aid to the Negro sharecroppers; the passage of a federal anti-lynching bill; equal rights for Negro youth and women; and the immediate freedom of the five imprisoned Scottsboro boys.

The tremendous victories for the Negro people in the freedom of Angelo Herndon and four of the Scottsboro boys—as well as in the great drives of the Committee for Industrial Organization—should fill the Congress with hope and confidence in the power of the growing progressive movement to defeat the forces of reaction.

The Second National Negro Congress deserves the full support of the Negro people and of all those who believe in democracy, liberty and justice.

# National Negro Congress Will Broadcast Program Over Nation-Wide Hook-Up

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7—The National Negro Congress announced a nationwide broadcast of addresses and experiences by white and Negro delegates representing varying stations in American life from leading authorities to lowly sharecroppers and factory hands. The broadcast will occur on Sunday afternoon, October 17th during the mammoth conclave here where more than 2,000 delegates will gather in order to consider problems of the Negro, and lay down a program of action for the ensuing years.

The broadcast will be in two parts, one over the N-B-C network at 1:30-2 p. m., Eastern Standard Time 12:30-1 (Central Time); 11:30-12 (Western Time); the other over the Columbia System, from 2-2:30 (Eastern Standard Time) 1-1:30 p. m., (Central Time); 12:30 p. m., (Western Time).

Over the N-B-C network, Lieutenant Governor Thomas A. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania, will deliver an address to be followed by a second address by A. Philip Randolph, president of the National Negro Congress. Immediately after this broadcast, a symposium will be conducted by Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, over the Columbia chain, in which various spokesmen of the Negro people, including persons from varying walks of life, will give their views on the present and future prospects of the Negro people.

## Negro Congress Isn't Radical, Coast-To-Coast Leaders Hold

## Hookup For 2nd Negro Congress

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The National Negro Congress, which will convene here Oct. 15-17, will broadcast the proceedings over a nationwide hookup on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 17 from the floor of the mammoth conclave in the Metropolitan Opera House in the Quaker City.

The broadcast will be divided into two parts, one over the NBC wires from 1:30-2:00 p. m. Eastern Standard Time, and the other over the Columbia chain from 2:00 until 2:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time. Lieutenant Governor Thomas A. Kennedy of Pennsylvania will deliver one of the addresses over the NBC network and A. Philip Randolph, president of the Congress, will make the other. The Columbia chain will feature a symposium in which various spokesmen for the Negro people will give their views on the present and future of Negro life.

Among the speakers at the largest gathering of the race from all walks of life will be such men as President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee Institute, Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset, Raymond Pace Alexander, and Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia.

The Congress recently received endorsement of several of the CIO affiliates. The United Mine Workers of District 50, a CIO unit, has already announced that it will send several delegates to the convention.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is the result of a questionnaire conducted at the Negro Congress held at O. V. Catto Hall.]

PHILADELPHIA—Denial of reports that the National Negro Congress which concluded its second annual meet here last week, leaned toward a radical policy, were made by five local residents in statements issued to the Afro-American. The five who participated in the program of the three-day session gave the following opinions:

Called Non-Partisan  
ARTHUR H. FAUSET: "Any

report to the effect that the congress was leaning toward communism is untrue, because the very first resolution of the 1936 meeting made it non-partisan and non-political. The delegates to the congress were from all walks of life, and such an assembly in itself eradicates the basis for such a report."

MRS. ADDIE W. DICKERSON: "The very fact that I took such a keen interest in the work of the congress proves that I didn't think the organization a radical one."

**For Best Interests**  
"I was not present at the business meeting, but nothing has come to my knowledge which would prompt me to believe such an accusation. I honestly believe that the congress is working for the best interests of the colored people."

THE REV. MARSHALL SHEPARD: "I must admit that the congress meeting did have a definite left wing tone, but I didn't see much evidence of its leaning toward communism."

**Everyone Could Be Heard**  
MISS MAMIE DAVIS: "Personally, I did not attend any of the sessions, but considering the things I heard, I shouldn't say that the congress had a communistic trend. It seems that everyone had an opportunity to express him or herself fully and freely."

HERBERT T. MILLER: "I did not get the impression that it leans in the direction of communism, but rather that its purpose is that of unifying the colored race economically, politically, and socially by presenting a united front wherever these issues are involved."



# THE NEGRO CONGRESS

ALL TOGETHER,  
CHILDREN

OUR PROGRAM  
ORGANIZATION PLUS  
INFORMATION EQUALS  
RESULTS.





DETROIT, Mich., April 30—Members of the Detroit chapter of the National Technical association met at the Lucy Thurman branch of the YWCA where they annual dinner was held. Among the invited guest speakers were Rev. William H. Peck and W. C. Woodson.

Particular interest was shown in the question of "the Race and the Union," which was led by Maurice Guy, chairman of the association. Rev. Peck and Mr. Woodson gave their views which created considerable interest.

Many of the engineer members of the local N.T.A. have positions with the Public Lighting commission, Ford Motor Co., Canadian Bridge Construction Co., and other industries. Cornelius Henderson is president of the National Technical Association, and William Jason is president of the local branch. Other officers of the local branch are John R. Diamond, secretary, and Rollie C. McMahon, treasurer.

# Nat'l Technical Ass'n Plans for Meet at Howard

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The National Technical Association, incorporated in 1926, and composed of 300 colored architects, civil, electrical, mechanical, and metallurgical engineers, physicists, chemists and allied professions, will hold its annual convention Sep-

Officers of the National Technical Association are: Cornelius L. Henderson, structural engineer, Detroit, president; Paul E. Johnson, electrical manufacturer, Chicago, executive vice president; James C. Evans, director of technical education, West Virginia State college, secretary, Julius M. Gardner, construction engineer, Washington, D. C., treasurer, William G. Holly, Chemist, New York City, eastern vice president, James A. Dunn, architect, Dayton, Ohio, central vice president, Curtis I. Gordon, mechanical engineer, St. Louis, western vice president.

100 Hear Officials  
Tell of Need for  
Technicians.

9-11-81  
ANNUAL MEET IS  
HELD AT HOWARD  
Baltimore Md.  
All Officers Are Re  
elected.

Opportunities for technically trained men in the Federal service as well as in other fields were outlined to delegates by speakers during the three-day session of the National Technical Association which closed its ninth annual convention at Howard University, Sunday.

**100 Delegates Present**  
There are increasingly good chances for trained men in the technical field, Charles S. Duke, structural engineer for the Farm Security Administration, told the 100 delegates in a general session Saturday.

Mr. Duke spoke on "The Opportunities of Colored Technical Men in the Federal Service," while Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser in the U. S. Interior Department, addressed the group on "Technical Pursuits in the Service Industries."

James A. Jackson, representative of an oil company, addressed the delegates on "The Job of Integration," while Marcel Scherer, national organizer of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists, and Technicians, spoke on "The Technical Man and His Relation to Technological Progress."

"Mechanical Equipment for Hospitals" was the subject of a talk by Gordon H. Jones, mechanical engineer, Department of Hospitals in New York, at the same session.

"The New Era in Housing" was the subject of a symposium led by Paul R. Williams, Los Angeles architect, and Hilyard R. Robinson, chief architect of the Langston PWA Housing Project.

## Dr. M. W. Johnson Main Speaker At Confab On Howard U Campus

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10—

(Special)—The ninth annual convention of the National Technical Association, Inc., met at the School of Engineering and Architects, Howard University, Sept. 3 to 5.

Dr. Cornelius Henderson, the national president and civil engineer with the Canadian Bridge company opened the convention, composed of nearly 300 Race technicians from many states in the union.

Dr. Mordecai Wright Johnson, president of Howard university was principal guest speaker at the opening meeting and presented a dynamic exposition on the work of technicians as relates to the progress of American civilization, and in particular to that of members of the Race.

Several general and scientific sessions were held at which the following papers were read:

**Scientific Papers Read**  
 "The use of Mercoids in Thermo-  
 static Control," by C. B. Hutchin-  
 eson, electrical engineer, St. Louis.  
 "Recent Developments in Engine-  
 ering Alloys," by James A. Pearson,  
 metallurgical engineer, Dayton, O.  
 "Electric Field Mapping," by  
 Woodrow E. Dolphin, Detroit, Mich.  
 "The A. A. A. and the Negro,"  
 by Albon L. Holsey, field officer,  
 U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"Mechanical Equipment for Hospitals" by Gordon H. Jones, mechanical engineer, department of hospitals, New York.

"The Technical Man and Technical Progress," by Macel Scherer, national organization director, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, New York City.

"The Opportunities of Colored Technical Men in the Federal Service," by Charles S. Duke, structural engineer, U. S. Resettlement administration.

"Technical Pursuits in the Service Industries" by D. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Race affairs, U. S. Department of the Interior.

The paper of Paul R. Williams, distinguished architect of Los Angeles, California, was read in his absence, a symposium on "The New Era in Housing" read by Hilyer R. Robinson, chief architect, Langston PWA Housing project.

### Annual Banquet Brilliant

On Saturday, Sept. 4 the association held its annual banquet for members and guests at the YMCA when Dr. Ambrose Caliver, senior specialist in education, U. S. Department of Education was guest speaker.

At the final business session on Sunday, Sept. 5 there was established a new chapter of the organization to be known as the Southern-California chapter of the National Technical association with headquarters in Los Angeles.

The following officers were selected:

h Cornelius L. Henderson, civil engineer, Detroit, re-elected, national president; Paul E. Johnson, Chicago, electrical manufacturer, executive vice president; Lee Bennett, engineer, St. Louis, Mo., Western vice president; William G. Kelly, architect, Dayton, Ohio, Central vice president; James C. Evans, electrical engineer, West Virginia State college, national executive secretary; and Julius M. Gordon, construction engineer, Washington, treasurer.

L. K. Downing dean of the Howard university school of Engineering was chairman of the 1937 convention program.

Among the social activities planned for the technicians were: A moon-light excursion, smoker at the S. Mu-So-Lit club, banquet at the Y. M. C. A. and sight seeing tours. The sessions were held in the Douglass Memorial hall on the campus of Howard university. The Washington chapter of "which Dean Lewis K. Downing is president was host to the convention.

### Delegates Present

John R. Steele, St. Louis; F. C. Holbrook, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert I. Cassell, Washington; Francis E. Griffin, Battle Creek; James A. Jackson, New York; Addison M. Richmond, Washington; James A. Dunn, Dayton, Ohio; Walter M. Dawson, Pittsburgh; Thomas J. Cope, Washington; Darnley S. Howard, Washington; Richard C. White, Brooklyn; Ganville C. Hurley, Washington; Richard D. Irby, Brooklyn; Norris A. Dodson, Washington; H. A. Haynes, Washington; W. T. Courtney,

Washington; J. C. Evans, West Vir Dayton; S. R. Cheevers, Chicago; stitute; Joseph N. Banks, Detroit; John  
ginitia; Cornelius L. Henderson, De Howard D. Queen, Hiliyard R. Robin; A. Welch, Howard D. Woodson, Wash-  
roitt; Ignatus E. Lawler, New Yorkson; Washington; J. P. Scott, Tallahas-ington; P. M. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.;  
John A. Lonkford, Washington; Lewisee, Fla.; Charles M. Adams, Walling Archibald F. Glover, Brooklyn, N. Y. Y. Allen  
K. Downing, Henry F. Blmford, Curtition. Milton Fischer, New York; Wil W. S. Allen, Tallahassee and E. Allen  
G. Elliott, E. S. Hope, Washington liam G. Holly, Richmond Hill, N. Y. Smith, Cleveland.  
John L. Murphy, Detroit; Julius jGeorge F. Welch, Washington; H. A  
Gradner, Washington; Forrest lLeatherman, Cleveland; Robert J. Wil-  
Young, Marcellus, Mich.; George Rliams, East Orange, N. J.; Julian A  
Jordan, Boston; Alvin C. Gary, Brook-Cook, Washington; Henry C. Crawford  
lyn. Louis A. Bellinger, Pittsburgfh Cleveland; Anthony Hines Andrews  
Forrester L. Parr, Pittsburg; Charleithica, N. Y.; Dr. James M. Hunter  
S. Duke, Washington; A. J. HarbutEttrick, Va.; John B. Powell, Wash-  
Dayton, Ohloy J. A. Parsons, J-ington; Louis N. Frye, Tuskegee in-







# Detroit Engineer Heads National Technicians

Journal and Guide Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Cornelius L. Henderson, civil engineer of Detroit, Mich., was named president of the National Technical Association, Inc., which ended its ninth meeting at the Howard University engineering school here on September 5.

Other officers named were: Paul E. Johnson, of Chicago, vice president; Lee Bennett of St. Louis, western vice president; William C. Holly of New York City, eastern vice president; James A. Dunn of Dayton, Ohio, central vice presi-

dent; James C. Evans of West Virginia State College, Institute, secretary; and Julius M. Gardner of Washington, treasurer.

A total of 135 delegates attended the sessions, 72 of them from various sections of the nation. Models of various housing projects being erected for Negroes were exhibited through the courtesy of the Housing Division of PWA and the Resettlement Administration.

Lewis K. Downing, dean of Howard's School of Engineering was chairman of the convention committee.

izing director of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, delivered an address on "The Technical Man and His Relation to Technological Progress"; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro Affairs for the Department of the Interior, spoke on "Technical Pursuits in the Service Industries."

Paul R. Williams, of Los Angeles, led a symposium on "The New Era in Housing." Mr. Williams is a prominent architect. The other participant in the symposium was Hilyard R. Robinson, chief architect of the Langston Housing project of the PWA.

## National Technical Association Meets At Howard University

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The ninth annual convention of the National Technical Association has closed a most interesting session.

Meetings were held at Howard university and the 100 delegates from various parts of the country were welcomed by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard.

This association seeks to contribute to scientific progress and to aid men and women of the colored race in finding positions in engineering, architecture and other technical fields.

Opportunities for the technically trained for service in the government were outlined by Charles S. Duke, structural engineer for the Farm Security Administration, who pointed out that there are increasingly good chances for well trained men.

Marcel Scherer, national organizing director of the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, delivered an address on "The Technical Man and His Relation to Technological Progress"; Dr. Robert C. Weaver, adviser on Negro Affairs for the Department of the Interior, spoke on "Technical Pursuits in the Service Industries."

Paul R. Williams, of Los Angeles, led a symposium on "The New Era in Housing." Mr. Williams is a prominent architect. The other participant in the symposium was Hilyard R. Robinson, chief architect of the Langston Housing project of the PWA.

## National Technical Association Holds Interesting Meet

Speakers List Opportunities  
ofr Technically Trained  
Negroes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16. (ANP)—The ninth annual convention of the National Technical Association has closed a most interesting session.

Meetings was held at Howard university and the 100 delegates from various parts of the country were welcomed by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard.

The association sceeks to contribute to scientific progress and to aid men and women of the colored race in finding positions in engineering, architecture and other technical fields.

Opportunities for the technically trained for service in the government were outlined by Charles S. Duke, structural engineer for the Farm Security Administration, who pointed out that there are increasingly good chances for well trained men.

Marcel Scherer, national organ-



# Negro Organization Society Meeting In November

11-6-37

Staff Correspondence

**CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE.** The 25th jubilee meeting of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia will be held at the headquarters of the Grand United Order of Moses here, November 10, 11, and 12, according to an announcement made by J. B. Oliver, field secretary, while here last week, at which time he was one of the principal speakers at the thirty-third annual gathering of the United Order of Moses, which lasted from Tuesday through Friday.

This annual meeting was held at Bowling Green last year. The meeting this year marks the 25th year of the organization's existence and a large jubilee crowd is expected to attend.

Mr. Oliver stated that he had been relieved of some of the more arduous duties of the office of field secretary because his work as assistant supervisor of Negro activities for the Virginia N. Y. A. was taking up a great deal of his time.

However, he stated, he is still doing field work for the N. O. S. whenever he gets the chance.

## A Vigorous Movement

**O**BSERVING last week its 25th anniversary The Negro Organization Society of Virginia functioned with a vitality indicative of sound development. The surviving founders who were present at the Charlotte Court House meeting had every reason to be proud of their handiwork.

The Society started off with the purpose of collaborating the social uplift forces of various organizations—fraternal, educational, religious, business and civic—in a movement for better health, schools, homes and farms. Two years ago better business was added to the original objectives. Dr.

Robert R. Moton, then an administrative officer at Hampton Institute, least compelled to cooperate with people who were willing to supplement taxes with private funds. In the formation of the Society.

Twenty-five years ago there were home improvement leagues were few agencies devoted specifically to the betterment of health, homes, schools and farms. The objectives of the State.

of the Organization Society were timely and vital. It had to do a tremendous amount of educational work and this was accomplished by carrying the program directly to the people, especially those in the rural areas. Working with the State health, education, and agriculture departments and through the work lagged. But economic forces that were accentuated by the late depression created a new need for the very service that the Society had been rendering. need for a continuous program for Virginia's Negro Organization Better Health, Better Schools, Better Homes and Better Farms. All of the Society's objectives have been attained to an encouraging extent, especially in the matter of health and schools.

**T**HE Organization has to its credit as its first constructive achievement the raising of funds for the purchase of the land on which the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium is located. This was the beginning of tuberculosis health work among Negroes by the State health department. Community and county-wide school leagues were organized with the result that funds began to flow from patrons and outside sources for the improvement of the very much neglected rural and urban elementary schools. This seemed to have touched the consciousness of many of the county school boards and some were aroused to

constructive action. They felt at made the Organization an indispensable institution. There was a rededication of minds and hearts to its lofty aims.

stitutes were held for farmers and

home improvement leagues were formed. The results of their activities are visible in many parts of the State.

**A**FTER the State launched a general health program and Federal and State funds had made possible farm demonstration work there were some who thought that the Organization Society needed a new program, and for a few years the work lagged. But economic forces that were accentuated by the late depression created a new need for the very service that the Society had been rendering.

need for a continuous program for Virginia's Negro Organization Better Health, Better Schools, Better Homes and Better Farms. All of the Society's objectives have been attained to an encouraging extent, especially in the matter of health and schools.

**T**HE Organization has to its credit as its first constructive achievement the raising of funds for the purchase of the land on which the Piedmont Tuberculosis Sanatorium is located. This was the beginning of tuberculosis health work among Negroes by the State health department. Community and county-wide school leagues were organized with the result that funds began to flow from patrons and outside sources for the improvement of the very much neglected rural and urban elementary schools. This seemed to have touched the consciousness of many of the county school boards and some were aroused to

urgency of the spirit that has

# Second Emancipation Of Race Greatest Need, Dr. Wesley Tells N.O.S. Group

**CHARLOTTE COURT HOUSE, Va.**—The Negro Organization Society brought its Silver Jubilee celebration to a close here Friday night after being told that the greatest need of the Negro is a second emancipation by which he would be freed from the ideas that the race has been associated with American life only during the past 65 or 70 years, that Africa and all things black belong to the inferior groups, and freedom from the type of leadership which seeks only benefits for self, rather than the good of the masses.

The speaker was Dr. Charles Wesley, dean of the graduate school, Howard University, Washington, D. C. who described these beliefs as "chains which bind the Negro group."

At the same time hundreds of delegates and visitors who had attended the three-day meeting in the United Order of Moses Hall, heard from William S. Meacham, associate editor of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, that there are two Souths today with respect to racial relations.

## SOUTH GRADUALLY CHANGING

The speaker described the first South as an "immobile one which followed the first emancipation." "The second South," he said, "is gradually changing for the good of the Negro race, and cited the presence of Negroes on juries as one of the greatest needs of this new South, and the fact that members of the race are using the ballot more intelligently as 'a hopeful sign'."

"When the Negro comes into court in the South, in most instances," the speaker declared, "he usually finds that he has a large number of friends on the jury."

"So long as he has committed a

crime against another Negro, he has a definite chance for freedom, or at the worst at short prison sentence. I feel that the presence of Negroes on juries would go a long way toward eliminating this deplorable situation," the speaker declared.

The speaker was introduced by P. B. Young of Norfolk, editor of the Journal and Guide, while Dr. Wesley was presented by Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, health specialist of the United States Public Health Service.

## DR. MOTON PRESENT

Included in the list of dignitaries at the final session on Friday night was Dr. R. R. Moton, founder and honorary president of the Society who was presented the gavel by Dr. M. E. Davis, present head of the organization, and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute.

Music for the occasion was furnished by the choral club of St. Paul's School, Lawrenceville, Va. With the Charlotte County-wide League and Teachers Association acting as hosts, delegates and visitors to the 25th anniversary meeting ate guests at a banquet on Thursday night at which Prof. W. H. Henderson, president of the Charlotte County Teachers Association, served as toastmaster.

The report of the treasurer, Major Walter H. Brown, which was submitted at Friday night's session, showed total receipts of \$1,189.85. The place of the 1938 meeting will be decided by the executive board and announced at a later date.

## SECOND EMANCIPATION

The second emancipation through which the Negro is passing at present is due to "a movement from within," Dr. Wesley told his audience. He compared the change to conditions which brought about the



organization of Sir Horace Plunkett's Iris Organization Society, the liberation of the Italian and Jewish peoples, and other movements.

"Nearly all mankind has been enslaved at some time in one form or another," the speaker declared, "not necessarily in body, but in thought and mind as well. We sometimes forge the chains for ourselves by not being free in our thoughts and attitudes."

The speaker enumerated as some of the factors which operate to enslave mankind, first, war a development of "the philosophy of force"; second, the machine "and the profits which come from the machine," and third, intolerance.

Regarding war, Dr. Wesley declared that "the Hague Peace Conference, the Red Cross, and more recently the Nine-Power conference, all seem powerless to put an end to war; if Japan wants to take China it does so by war, if Italy wants to ravage Ethiopia it does so through the medium of war. Why can't we wipe out this scourge?" he asked.

#### FREED BY MACHINE

"We were freed by the machine and the profits which come from the machine," the speaker continued, "and then it began to enslave us. Mankind seems to be enslaved to the machine and unwilling to free himself so that he may turn his mind more to human problems."

"Intolerance," Dr. Wesley asserted, "is represented not only in religion and politics, but among men themselves. The Negro Organization Society, to my mind, is breaking down this intolerance because it is a combination of religious, educational and political groups all working for the common objective of better homes, better farms, better schools, better health, and better business."

"So far as the Negro is concerned he needs an emancipator from the idea that Africa and all things black belong to the inferior groups. Let us not be unmindful of the fact that there were once kings in Africa, that in the so-called 'Dark Continent' were the very beginnings of civilization."

#### PRESENTS CHALLENGE

"There must be an emancipation from the belief that Africa is an inferior land, and here is a challenge to the Negro Organization Society through its schools, churches and leagues."

"We also need an emancipator from the idea that the race has been associated with American life only during the past 65 or 70 years. We need an emancipation from the belief that we should be objects of charity rather than given an opportunity to work out our own economic salvation."

"And finally, we need an emancipation from the type of leadership which seeks benefits only for self, rather than for the good of the masses. We need to be rid of the professional man and others of his kind who has no concern for the difficulties and problems of the group as a whole."

# Organization Society Advocates Nine-Month School Term And \$750 Minimum Teacher's Salary

**Dr. M. E. Davis Re-elected President at Silver Jubilee Meeting; H. D. Carpenter, Jr.**

#### New Field Secretary

#### Staff Correspondence

**CHARLOTTE COURTHOUSE, Va.**—A minimum school term of nine months, with a minimum salary of \$720 annually for teachers, a sound retirement law, and free text books for all school children, were advocated by the Negro Organization Society at its Silver Jubilee meeting here last week.

The objectives were outlined in a set of resolutions adopted at the final session on Friday night. Members of the committee on resolutions, in addition to Mrs. M. M. Booker, chairman, were Mrs. L. B. T. Cheatham, secretary, the Rev. S. C. Abrams, Mrs. Jennie F. Robinson, and N. D. Morse.

An allowance from county school boards for transportation of Jeanes agents in counties where no such provision is made, was also advocated by the society in the resolutions. The central committee will be empowered to make such contacts as the supervisor may suggest to the school officials, and urge that an allowance for transportation be made."

#### OFFICERS REELECTED

The report of the resolutions committee was made Friday night following the annual election of officers which saw the Rev. M. E. Davis, D. D., re-elected president of the society for another year, as well as the reelection of other members of the official staff, with only one exception.

Henry D. Carpenter, Jr., assistant field secretary, was named field secretary to succeed J. A. Oliver, resigned. Other officers re-elected were: Dr. R. R. Moton, honorary president; William M. Cooper, executive secretary; Mrs. Nan-

nie V. Boyd, recording secretary; Major Walter R. Brown, treasurer; T. C. Walker, chairman executive committee; Rev. J. M. Jeffress, vice chairman, executive committee.

Three additions to the executive board were also announced at Friday night's meeting. Dr. T. R. Lovelace of Charlotte Courthouse was elected by acclamation. The other two members added were Mrs. Mary Greer of Charlottesville, and Mrs. L. F. Robinson of Westmoreland, Va.

#### AGENCIES THANKED

The "deep appreciation" of the Negro Organization Society was expressed to the following agencies for having representatives serve on the program: Virginia Extension Service, State Board of Health, Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Norfolk Journal and Guide, Old Dominion Medical Association, National Negro Business League, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Southern Educational Foundation, Inc., Hampton Institute, Richmond Times-Dispatch, and Howard University.

The Society also took cognizance of the illness of Field Secretary Oliver who was seriously injured together with his wife, in an automobile-truck collision, near Richmond while enroute to the meeting. A telegram from Mr. Oliver in a Richmond hospital was read by President Davis at Friday night's meeting.

"Sincere regret" at Mr. Oliver's resignation as field secretary, and pledges of support to Mr. Carpenter, his successor, were contained in the committee's resolutions.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT

The report of Major W. R. Brown, treasurer, which was submitted in mimeographed form at

the final session, showed total receipts for the period between July 1, 1936 to June 30, 1937, of \$4,322.40, and expenditures of \$3,728.93, leaving a cash balance on hand as of July 1, 1937, of \$893.47.

The total cash receipts were divided as follows: cash on hand July 1, 1936, \$1,230.62; received at annual meeting, November 1936, \$1,112.55; appropriations: from State of Virginia, \$1,500; from Slater Fund, \$300; from Jeanes Fund, \$300.

Collections not reported at annual meeting: from conferences and conventions, \$56.75; from churches and Sunday schools, \$5.00; from individuals, \$13.00; from teachers' association, \$21.00; from school leagues, \$77.75; miscellaneous donations, \$5.73.



# U. S. Supreme Court Grants Review To The New Negro Alliance

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1—The United States Supreme Court last Monday granted a review to the New Negro Alliance, a local organization, in its appeal from a decision of the United States Court of Appeals upholding an injunction prohibiting picketing of a chain grocery store to compel the employment of colored persons as clerks and managers.

The Court of Appeals held that the injunction, issued by the United States District Court, did not come under the provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia act prohibiting the issuance of injunctions against peaceful picketing. The decision of the appellate court affirmed an order and decree permanently enjoining the new Negro alliance and William H. Hastie, its administrator, who is now a Federal judge in the Virgin Islands, the grocery company filed a bill of complaint alleging that the Alliance had made arbitrary and summary demands that it employ colored persons in managerial and sales positions in its stores and had threatened to boycott and ruin its business unless it complied with its requests.

In the petition for a review of the decision by the Supreme Court, it is contended that the appellate court erred in holding that no labor dispute existed within the meaning of the Norris-LaGuardia act because there were no differences between the grocery company and its employees or an organization of which its employees were members. The Court of Appeals itself divided on that question and the question of the authority of the trial court to enjoin the alliance from boycotting the grocery stores. Associate Justice Harold M. Stephens of the Court of Appeals, who dissented in part, said the majority decision would exclude from the operation of the Norris-LaGuardia act a dispute between two unions as to the right to represent employees, if the employer were indifferent to the result, and would also exclude from the operation of the act a dispute as to unionization between a union and an employer of exclusively non-union labor.

The Alliance also contends in its petition for a review by the Supreme Court that the injunction was too broad because it in effect ordered the Alliance to trade with the grocery stores. The Alliance contends that peaceful picketing is not illegal and that its right to protest in a peaceful manner against injustice or oppression is not to be proscribed.

The injunction was issued after the grocery company filed a bill of complaint alleging that the Alliance had made arbitrary and summary demands that it employ colored persons in managerial and sales positions in its stores and had threatened to boycott and ruin its business unless it complied with its requests.

The Alliance denied the charge of physical coercion or intimidation and admitted that the relationship of employer and employee did not exist and that it was not engaged in any competitive business with the grocery company.

The Alliance also contends in its petition for a review by the Supreme Court that the injunction was too broad because it in effect ordered the Alliance to trade with the grocery stores.

The Alliance contends that peaceful picketing is not illegal and that its right to protest in a peaceful manner against injustice or oppression is not to be proscribed.



# PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE GIVES OKAY

Name of Organization  
Changed; Yergan  
Addresses Meet

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—Recommendations for passage of the anti-lynching bill; repeal of the Oriental Exclusion act; condemnation of anti-Semitism; release of Tom Mooney, and congressional investigation of fascism in the United States were contained in resolutions adopted at the three-day session of the People's Congress for Democracy and Peace here Nov. 26-28.

Name of the organization, to whose meeting came 1,320 delegates from twenty-five states, was changed from the American League Against War and Fascism. This was the fourth annual meeting of the organization.

Dr. Harry F. Ward, national chairman of the league since 1934, was unanimously re-elected to this office. The delegates adopted a nine-point program to guide the work of the organization.

Backed by Dr. Ward, Earl Browder and Professor Robert Morse Lovett, the new constitution proposed to the delegates, which stipulated exclusion of political parties in the congress, was carried by acclamation.

Business sessions of the congress were preceded by a mass meeting Friday night at Duquesne Garden. Dr. Ward introduced Welfare Director B. J. Hovde as spokesman for Mayor Scully. The Catholic Radical Alliance threw out a picket at the congress, denouncing the meetings as "Communist inspired."

Speakers included Dr. Max Yergan, associate secretary of the National Negro Congress; Representa-

tive Jerry J. O'Connell of Montana; Dr. Fernando de los Rios, Spanish ambassador; Ferdinand Louis Kerran, British labor leader; Ch'ao Ting Chi, Chinese editor; Mikio Kubota, secretary of the Japanese Peace Association, and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr of Union Theological Seminary.

## Negro Leaders Back Coming Peace Parley

Endorsement of National Negro Congress Given  
Conference Scheduled in Pittsburgh  
Beginning on November 26

Foremost civil leaders of Negro communities throughout the country are supporting the People's Congress for Peace and Democracy which will meet in Pittsburgh Nov. 26-29.

This national assembly of the people, called by the American League Against War and Fascism, has just received the endorsement of the National Negro Congress, which has designated its executive vice-president, Dr. Max Yergan, as one of its delegates to the parley. Dr. Yergan is professor of Negro History at the City College of New York and is associated with the International Committee on African Affairs.

Other Negro national groups who have recently elected delegates to the People's Congress include the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Branches of the Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The mail in the last few days has brought in endorsements of the People's Congress from such distinguished Negro leaders as: John P. Davis, president of the National Negro Congress; Chester Gillespie, president Cleveland Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P.; James H. Hubert, executive director of the New York Urban League; Rev. David Licorich of the Baptist Ministers Conference of New York.

In this way in different parts of England, France, Germany and Switzerland I gathered these names and addresses.

"I think this exchange of letters and friendship can become in the hands of the right kind of people a most effective weapon for destroying false notions about Negroes which many prejudiced white Americans have been busy spreading over Europe in recent years."

Young people who are interested in this inter-racial and international correspondence are asked to write to Dean H. M. Smith, Executive Secretary, Friends of Social Justice, General Post Office Box 288, New York City. This organization while counting many white persons among its supporters, is primarily concerned with the struggle colored people face in America in their fight for equal rights and a square deal.

## Foreign Youth Eager To Have News Of Race

Direct Contact Will  
Counteract False  
Impressions

NEW YORK CITY—The names and addresses of over 500 young Europeans who wish to exchange letters and ideas with young American Negroes were brought to the United States last week by Dean H. M. Smith, who arrived in New York City on the "Normandie," flagship of the French Line, after a three month lecture tour of Europe.

"In each city I visited, I found a group of people intensely curious to know more about the American Negro. They have heard and read much about us. But they are very anxious for direct personal contact. Scores of them gave me their names and addresses and asked that when I returned to America would I have some young colored person of similar ideas and interests write them."



# Candid Photo Word Personality Study Of Negro Youth Session

By CLIFF MACKAY  
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

**RICHMOND, Va.**—Single words oftentimes give better definitions and are more graphic in expression than an entire printed page. Here are a few that came into the writer's mind while watching leaders and speakers of the Southern Negro Conference in action in the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Richmond last week. *2-20-37*

**IRRITATION**—Dean H. M. Smith of the School of Theology, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas scratching the stubble of his neatly trimmed *By* Dyke beard. . . . **Cocky**: the Nth angle which Joseph H. B. Evans of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, sports his derby. . . . **Tenseness**: President John M. Gandy of Virginia State College sitting on the edge of his seat as discussion on need of vocational guidance in Negro schools of South is carried on. . . . **Statistical**: One third of the delegates attending the conference wearing glasses. . . . **Weary**: Angelo Herndon, National Youth Administration who stealing a nap as Dr. Max Yergan was unable to attend because of a *gan's* address passes the thirty-NYA conference in Washington. *minute* mark. . . . **Rebellion**: Heat-Edward P. Lawson, an undersecretary in the NYA appeared as a on the social restraints placed on substitute. . . . **Shocked**: Dr. C. C. Scott, pastor of the Fifth Street Baptist Church Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, of the Department of Sociology, Howard University while those who take civil service examinations. *from the pulpit.*

**ENCOURAGEMENT**: Repeat-Frazier, of the Department of Sociology, Howard University while those who take civil service examinations. *from the pulpit.* Such ejaculations as "Great Goodness," "Tell the truth, brother," "Praise His Holy name" and "Yes, Yes." . . . **Radicalism** Tests: A true radical according to Dr. Mordecai Johnson feels the same emotion within when he hears Patrick Henry's expression, "Give me liberty or give me death" of Jesus' assertion, "Let justice flow down like water." . . . **NAACP** selling "Stop Lynching" buttons to everybody they can stop. . . . **Humorous**: Smiles creased Dr. Mordecai Johnson's face as William Y. Bell, Jr., in reading the Sunday menu mentions chicken *Yergan's* belief that Liberia will fall into the hands of an European well known but few present knew coat as he takes a seat on the ros-years have passed. Dr. Yergan should know, he's secretary of the South African Work of the Inter-national Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Peiping, China, who suddenly became ill at Baltimore as she was en route to Richmond and was forced to return to New York City and Dr. Frank Horne of the Na-

**FASTIDIOUSNESS**: Dr. C. C. Scott, host pastor of the Southern Negro Youth Conference carefully spreading the tails of his frock coat as he takes a seat on the ros-years have passed. Dr. Yergan should know, he's secretary of the South African Work of the Inter-national Committee of the Y. M. C. A. of Peiping, China, who suddenly became ill at Baltimore as she was en route to Richmond and was forced to return to New York City and Dr. Frank Horne of the Na-

**BEHIND-THE-SCENES** FIG-URES: John P. Davis, executive secretary of the National Negro Congress tipping around the audi-

torium, whispering to leaders of discussion groups. . . . **Poverty**: The pathetic story of sharecropping in Alabama as told by Miss Marie Puoge, of Talapoosa County, Ala., herself a sharecropper. . . . **Scored**: Three big Negro weeklies who go in for sensationalism in coverage of stories were rapped by Leroy M. Washington for twenty years editor of the Florida Sentinel and now editor of the colored page, Jacksonville (Fla.) Journal, who incidentally told spellbound hearers that Norfolks could take pride in the fact that they had the best edited newspaper in these United States. . . .

**Praised**: John Lewis and his CIO unions as more favorable to Negroes than William Green's craft organizations. . . . **Curricula** Need: More stress by faculty members of the Southern colleges on vocational guidance to better fit students for jobs they are to hold after leaving school. . . . **Pioneer**: Twenty-six years as editor and founder of the Sunday School Worker, weekly paper published at Macon, Ga., celebrated by H. S. Byner by attending the Southern Negro Youth Conference. . . . **Lobbying**: Jerry O. Gilliam, president of the National Postal Alliance, urging delegates to write their congressmen to support H. R. 3691, which substitutes fingerprinting for the present photograph method of identifying while those who take civil service examinations. *from the pulpit.*

**QUANDARY**: From whence came the financial backing of the conference. Was it the democrats, who had plenty New Deal representatives on the program? or was it the Communists as some knockers of the meeting charged? Edward Strong, who was chief organizer of the conference is known to be close to Dr. L. K. Williams, who was main mogul in the G. O. P. campaign last Fall; was it the Landon followers? Nobody seems to know.

**PROTESTANTS**: Sitting side by side during one session were Angelo Herndon and William Y. Bell, Jr. Herndon's struggle is well known but few present knew of Bell's successful effort to open the dormitories and swimming pool at Northwestern University for Negro students. Graduating from Evanston, Ill., school last year, Bell is now a student in the School of Theology, Howard University.

**POLITICS**: Milton L. Randolph of Richmond whispering in the ear

of Delphine L. Taylor of Atlanta. Says Mr. Randolph: If you swing the Atlanta delegation behind me for president, I'll get the Richmond delegation to back your effort to get next year's conference in Atlanta. P. S.—Neither achievement nor their objectives.

## ATLANTA PLACE OF 1938 MEET

*Afro-American*  
**Perils of Present Economic System Bared by Speakers.**  
*2-20-37*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

(By STAFF CORRESPONDENT)  
**RICHMOND, Va.**—Lynching, discrimination, inequality in education, unemployment, low wages, and exploiters who degrade colored youth were vigorously condemned at the first All-Southern Youth Conference, Saturday and Sunday, in the Fifth Street Baptist Church, the Rev. C. C. Scott, pastor.

The 504 colored and white delegates, representing all levels of society, joined in a united front against Southern economic forces which tend to enrich the few at the expense of the many. Atlanta (Ga.) was selected for the next conference in February, 1938.

**Officers Elected**  
The officers elected are: U. F. Richardson, Richmond, chairman; Miss Helen Gray, Atlanta, vice chairman; Edward Strong, Washington, secretary; James A. Cox, Richmond, treasurer; C. C. Alston, Washington, field organizer; J. Thomas Hewin, Jr., legal department.  
Among speakers who discussed problems in the economic and social life of the colored youth were:

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, Howard sociologist; Jerry O. Gilliam, Norfolk, president of National Postal Alliance; Joseph H. B. Evans, Resettlement Administration, Washington; Miss Thyra Edwards, social worker of Chicago; Angelo Herndon, Max Yergan, former national YMCA official; James W. Ford, John P. Davis, executive secretary of National Congress; Dean Herbert Smith of Bishop College, Martin L. Harvey, president of Christian Youth Conference.

**Imperialism Rapped**  
Mr. Yergan declared that imperialism is taking the means to livelihood, taking labor without pay, and destroying culture. "To alleviate these conditions," he continued, "we should have a democracy which describes in complete manner what we desire—political rights, equality of economic opportunity, and the absence of invidious distinctions in public social life."

**Regarding lynching**, he said, "It is the responsible people in the South who are responsible for lynching." Mr. Yergan criticized the present membership of the Interracial Committee, saying that it is too heavy with the intelligentsia and that the under-privileged members of each race should be included.

**No Relief from Slums**  
"We are going to have slums as long as we have capitalized exploitation," asserted Dr. Frazier. "Problems of the race will not be solved by just being good. We must be good for something." He stated further that the problem of the race is tied up with the economic system of America.

**"Out of this new movement will come abolition of conditions that are forced upon us as a minority group—the new movement where we will become free, colored and white, with all the barbarism and cruelty of the system removed from America,"** asserted Angelo Herndon.

President Johnson of Howard criticized the religion of the white race in that it fails to break racial prejudice.

**Communism Not Peril**  
"The danger to the South," he warned, "does not come from socialism or communism, but from those forces who wish to enrich the few at the expense of the many."

"There has arisen in the South a new generation of thinkers, not

In discussing "What Is Youth Without a Job?" he said that there are 100,000 youths in the South who have been denied the right of marriage because of unemployment and inadequate wage scales. Discussing the attitude of youth toward organized labor he said that more than 80,000 colored persons between 18 and 30 are on relief. He told of a move in Wash-

Edward Strong, national youth chairman of the National Negro Congress cited the inequalities existing among the Southern colored and white youth. He emphasized that the conference was composed of the new youth of the Southland who had come together "to work toward adequate opportunities to secure those things which have been taught to expect of the more abundant life."

Cy W. Record, white of the University of Texas, pledged the support of the Southern white youth. Mrs. Mary Hargrove of Tallapoosa, Ala., a sharecropper, told of the experiences of youth in that the conference was composed of her community seeking an education of the new youth of the Southland. She stated that no books for for jobs for adequate opportunities to secure those things which have been taught to expect of the more abundant life.

Dr. Johnson also advocated the use of the ballot and the breaking down of racial barriers for the advancement of civilization. John P. Davis spoke on "Black America Faces a Crisis," and discussed problems existing in the South where he had exposed con-a week.



# Candid Photo Word Personality Study Of Negro Youth Session

By CLIFF MACKAY  
Journal and Guide Staff Writer

**RICHMOND, Va.**—Single words oftentimes give better definitions and are more graphic in expression than an entire printed page. Here are a few that came into the writer's mind while watching leaders and speakers of the Southern Negro Conference in action in the Fifth Street Baptist Church, Richmond last week.

**IRRITATION**—Dean H. M. Smith of the School of Theology, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas scratching the stubble of his neatly trimmed beard. . . . Cocky: the onlookers which Joseph H. B. Evans of the Resettlement Administration, Washington, sports his derby. . . . Tenseness: Press-hold after leaving school. . . . Pious: John M. Gandy of Virginia State College sitting on the edge of his seat as discussion on need of vocational guidance in Negro schools for and South is carried on. . . . Statistical: One third of the delegates attending the conference wearing glasses. . . .

**WEARY**: Angelo Herndon, Youth Administration who by H. S. Byrnes by attending the conference. . . . Dr. Max Yer was unable to attend because of a sore throat. . . . Dr. Max Yer was unable to attend because of a sore throat. . . . Dr. Max Yer was unable to attend because of a sore throat. . . .

**ENCOURAGEMENT**: Repeat-Frazier, of the Department of Sociology, Howard University while those who take civil service examinations in the Amen corner as Dr. speaking emitted the word, "d-n" nations. . . .

**subject**. Such ejaculations as **CENSURED**: The photo of the "Great Goodness," "Tell the truth, writer made of the Alabama back-brother," "Praise His Holy name," sharecroppers who attended the conference. . . .

**Tests**: A true radical according to the National Negro Youth Conference. . . . Dr. Mordecai Johnson feels the Negro Congress insisted that if it gram? or was it the Communists same emotion within when he was published, they would never as some knickers of the meeting. . . .

**date sitting on the front row with** Dr. Mordecai Johnson's face. . . . **PROTESTANTS**: Sitting side pad and pencil in hand is Dr. Mordecai Johnson's face. . . .

**FASTIDIOUSNESS**: Dr. C. C. A. la king. . . . **FASTIDIOUSNESS**: Dr. C. C. A. la king. . . .

torium, whispering to leaders of of Delphine L. Taylor of Atlanta. . . . discussion groups. . . . Picture of Says Mr. Randolph: If you swing the Atlanta delegation behind me. . . .

## ATLANTA PLACE OF 1938 MEET

System Bared by Speakers.

**By STAFF CORRESPONDENT**

**RICHMOND, Va.**—Lynch-

condemned at the first All-

**Officers Elected**

Among speakers who discussed

**Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson**, president of Howard University; Dr. . . . **Resettlement Administration**, Washington, Miss Thyra Edwards, social worker of Chicago; Angelo Herndon, Mary . . .

**Regarding lynching**, he said, "It is the responsible people in the South who are responsible for lynching." . . . **Mr. Yerzan** criticized the present membership of the Interracial Committee, saying that it is too heavy with the intelligentsia and that the underprivileged members of each race should be included. . . .

**No Relief from Slums** "We are going to have slums as long as we have capitalized exploitation," asserted Dr. Frazier. . . . **Out of this new movement** will come abolition of conditions that are forced upon us as a minority group—the new movement where we will become free, colored and white, with all the barbarism and cruelty of the system removed from America. . . .

**Communism Not Peril** "The danger to the South," he warned, "does not come from socialism or communism, but from those forces who wish to enrich the few at the expense of the many." . . . **There has arisen in the South** a new generation of thinkers, not black or white. It is better to be brother to my brother than to succeed over the labor of the weaker one. . . .



ington to organize domestic workers last year.

The following persons were elected to the presiding committee of the conference:

G. Atwell, Lincoln University, Pa.; Inez Gray, William Brooks, Ida Coker, Earl Penn, Delphine Taylor, Atlanta; Walter Washington, Raymond Brownlaw, William Jackson, Helen Callois, Victoria Todd, Edward Felder, Edward Strong, Washington, D.C.;

John D. Brown, St. Petersburg, Fla.; Raymond Ratcliffe, Berena Hereford, Mollie Boyd, Lee Thomas, J. E. Hereford and Henry Hereford, Morgantown, W. Va.; Smith C. Fleming, Tennessee;

Joseph L. Bailey, special delegate, Washington, D.C.; Horace J. Porter, Charlottesville, Va.; Hilda Orr, David Whitefield, Baltimore; Columbus Alston, William F. Richardson, Naomi Wilder, Gladys Randolph, Alice McSweeney, Thomas Freeman, William Randolph, Edna Bradford of Richmond;

Corene Rice, Burkeville, Va.; Evelyn Sherrill, Greensboro, N.C.; W. Winston, New York; Wendell Jones, Elizabeth City, N.C.; Elsie Wilkins, Portsmouth; Winifred Lilly, Marie Bassette, William Ferebee of Va. State College;

H. Boswell, Wiley College, Texas; Cortez Puryear, Carl Martin, Eliza Glenn, Winston-Salem, N.C.; Samuel Jones, Tulsa, Okla.; W. L. Wilson, Benedict College, Columbia, S.C.; Arlethia Jones, L. E. Gilliam, Norfolk, Va.;

Virginia Woodward, Lynchburg, Va.; Frank Lloyd, Charleston, S.C.; Myrtle Ward, Hampton, Va.; Dowals Clemmons, Charleston, W. Va.; Edward Travis, Lawrenceville, Va.

#### Executive Committee

The executive committee is composed of: Presiding Chairman William Richardson; vice chairman, Cortez Puryear; secretary, Miss Eliza Glenn, and assistant, Miss Hilda Orr.

Officers of resolution committee are: chairman, Joseph Bailey, Washington; secretary, Helen Gray, Atlanta;

Committee on organizations includes: W. E. Randolph, chairman; Horace J. Porter, Jr., secretary.

## Conference Meets Snag Near Close

*Journal Guide*  
**Randolph Forces Lose Effort To Name Him As President**

2-20-37  
By S. A. HAYNES  
Staff Correspondent

**RICHMOND**—After peaceful sessions all day last Saturday and Sunday morning and afternoon, the All-Southern Youth Conference ran into parliamentary difficulties when the latter part of section two of the report on organization was challenged from the floor Sunday night.

William Richardson, chairman of the steering committee, was named by the committee on organization of an independent Southern Youth Movement under auspices of the National Negro Congress, as chairman of the new body.

It was at this point that sentiment arose among some of the delegates in favor of Milton L. Randolph, president of the Richmond Negro Forum, and prominent local youth leader. The debate, militantly led by the Randolph forces, challenging the procedure of the steering committee. A motion to rescind the committee action was lost after much wrangling.

On the plea of Christopher Columbus Alston, field organizer, who lauded the local activities of Mr. Randolph in contributing largely to the success of the conference, nominated him for the editorship of the monthly mouthpiece proposed for the Southern movement. He declined. Rev. C. C. Scott, pastor of the host church, supported Mr. Alston in his stead, but the majority of the delegates were reluctant to question the sincerity of the steering committee.

#### EXECUTIVES FOR MOVEMENT

The following were elected to serve for one year as executives of the permanent Southern Movement: William Richardson, Richmond, chairman; Miss Helen Gray, Atlanta, vice chairman; Edward A. Strong, Washington, D. C., secretary; James A. Cox, Union University, treasurer; Christopher Alston, field organizer. Fifteen members from Richmond constitute the resident board to direct the affairs of the Southern movement whose headquarters will be located here.

The activities of the two-day sessions are summarized in the following objectives coming out of the round-table discussions on the topics enumerated:

For Better Inter-racial Understanding: Petitioning Congressmen for meeting of students, white and colored, and a hearing of their proposal for the free use of Negro textbooks in public schools so the end that the distorted facts and propaganda about Negro history and achievements now prevalent might be corrected; that through use of the ballot and political pressure, Negroes seek representation on school boards and employment of Negro teachers in colored and mixed schools.

For Social Integration: Demanding that municipal facilities be established and increased promotion of health and guidance of Negro youth; leisure; extension of the slum clearance program now in operation to include Negro

areas where no program exists; endorsement and support for passage of the American Youth Act, and of the Harrison-Fletcher Bill with amendments as proposed by the NAACP.

For Peace: Co-operation with all movements and organizations devoted to the interests of World Peace.

For Citizenship: Immediate concentration on three major phases of Negro life—church, school, and other social groups; complete vindication and freedom for Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

For Negro students: Demand access to same educational facilities enjoyed by white students; support for NAACP in its fight for admission of Negro students to Southern state universities.

The resolution covering discussions on "Youth On the Job" was returned to the executive committee for further study.

#### PROCLAMATION ADOPTED

A. Proclamation of Negro Youth was adopted.

Five hundred thirty four delegates from 23 states, and one representing the Belgian Congo, Africa, attended. The personnel consisted of white youth leaders from trade unions, workers organizations, and religious institutions; sharecroppers, miners, tenant-farmers, domestics, students, teachers, and factory workers.

Provisions were made by the new Southern Movement for regional and state conferences, and establishment of youth committees in cities and local committees.

Dr. John P. Davis, secretary of the National Negro Congress; Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, sociologist; Mr. Cy W. Record, white, University of Texas; Angelo Herndon, Martin L. Harvey, president, Christian Youth Council of North America; and Miss Myrtle B. Powell, white, YWCA, delivered dynamic addresses during the closing sessions.

#### SEMINAR ON NEGRO CHURCH

One of the outstanding highlights of the conference was the Seminar on "The role of the Negro Church in Solving the Social and Economic Problems of Negro Youth," led by Dean Herbert M. Smith of Bishop College, School of Religion. The findings of the Seminar was, that the Negro minister must become interested in the bread and butter of church members if the church is to remain articulate as the greatest instrument of social enlightenment.

In a special resolution the conference expressed sincere thanks and gratitude to the Journal and Guide for its splendid co-operation in giving publicity and intelligent thought to the conference activities.

The second youth conference will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in February 1938. The delegates and spectators rocked with laughter and applause when Angelo Herndon shouted out his seconding of the motion.

## Young Alabama Sharecroppers At Youth Conference Fear To Have Names Published In Newspaper

**RICHMOND**—Feet weary—from years of toil gathering the soft, silken white substance called "cotton" the uncrowned king of Dixie aristocrats' eyes bloodshot from ceaseless hours of fretting and illusions in the oasis of tenant-farming; hands worn hard with corns from labor in the murkiness of earth—six daring sharecroppers, three men and three women—the girl of 18—crept into Richmond last Saturday in a used car, to see what this conference will really do for people like us?"

Tired and hungry, sick at heart from years of disillusionment, they expressed fear for their lives if the story they had come to tell the conference carried their names to the white rulers of Alabama.

They ate heartily after being welcomed by John P. Davis, James W. Ford, and your correspondent. They had a story to tell, but, not until assured their names would be left out did they bare their souls to the mercy and confidence of the press.

This contingent of sharecroppers spoke with one voice: Half of the entire population in the farming belt of Alabama work as sharecroppers... they are the peons of American Democracy... their children are reared in ignorance... their schools, if such they can be called, are one and two room shacks... Cotton and corn are major crops. Landlords are cruel to those who join sharecroppers unions... Negro ministers fear for their lives... The credit system is the octopus of economic death.

"Please, please don't men-

tion my name," pleaded the young girl of 18... "Help us, but don't tell who we are," cried a lad of 17, tears flowing down his cheek. "You would not believe half if I told you the whole truth," said the woman of 30.

Your correspondent could not go on questioning these peons of Alabama. Something in him snapped. He ended the interview, and sent up a prayer to Him who understands.



# Is The Youth Congress

## Doing Anything?

By J. A. Cox

In February a representation of 250,000 youths was made here in Richmond, unprecedented and overwhelming. Here were met every conceivable organization and institution, giving evidence to the fact that Negro youth has at last pulled the mist from his eyes and is facing reality.

The outcome of this aggregation was the establishment of the Southern Negro Youth Congress with its national headquarters in the Consolidated Bank building of this city.

Now, the public no doubt asks, "What good all this organization? What has the Congress done? What are its plans for the future?"

The answer to these questions come back calmly but firmly that the S. N. Y. C. is serving its purpose, day by day, even though we admit not much publicity has been given our worthwhile and helpful activities.

Since February the Congress has been instrumental in organizing 300 workers in and about Richmond. It has caused an increase in the salaries of the working class in the city \$200,000 a year. Think of that! Again through our executive secretary, Ed Strong, we have organized over 70,000 youths throughout the South and established functioning councils in Winston-Salem, N. C., Washington, and other places.

As a result of the spirit developed by the Congress, an increase in voting and civic interest has been prevalent.

By the aid of the good people of this city-wide federation of Negro Richmond the Congress has equipped their office in A-1 style, with a working staff of six members.

We invite you to come visit our office and your office. See where your money goes—learn about our movement—join our ranks, become a regular contributing member.

We are proud to let the public know that not one of our Resident Board has fully fallen along the wayside. That bespeaks good on the part of a Richmond youth.

### Future Plans

To start with, we are planning to organize a Youth Federation! It will be composed of at least two representatives of every known club, institution, organization, and fraternity in

the city. Boy scouts, girl scouts, teachers organizations, BYPU's, clubs and whatnot, are invited to unite in this broad and inclusive federation. It shall be a permanent, united youth movement to carry on certain activities for the advance of Negroes.

Age limit? If you are seventy but have progressive ideas and a cooperative spirit, you are eligible.

We are to unite with all forces to fight and reduce crime; we are to work toward the establishment of recreational centers for every section of Richmond, rather than being dependent on one; we are to work with the Urban League in helping supply jobs for Negroes; we are to establish civic consciousness—interest in voting, and a legislative investigating committee to fight laws being passed to curb the rights of people of color. The Barber Bill is an example of this.

### Not a Duplication

The Federation will not be a duplication of some existing organization nor an anti-movement; not a membership; but a positive, working movement advocating and advancing practical solutions to our problems.

The Federation shall serve as an instrument through which all organizations may realize their objectives. An organization which is not represented in this federation is only telling the world that it has not the interests of its people at heart.

### When and Where

On August 30, 1937, at the Leigh Street M. E. Church, 5th and Leigh street, at 8.15 p. m., we urge all organizations to send at least two representatives to work with us in formulating this city-wide federation of Negro organizations.

Systematized tours are planned, beginning this month, for Virginia, Texas, and other points south.

Another thing of interest which is going on our program is a popularity contest for a Queen of Richmond. The winner will be crowned Queen, and is to go to Atlanta in February, 1937, to the second annual gathering of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. Buy a vote from some one and help your friend become Queen.

"Spend this day loitering—the next day repetition."

# Southern Negro Youth Congress Shifted to Chattanooga, April 1

## Establishment of Office to Prepare for Second Annual Session in Tennessee City Is Announced by Alston

(Special to the Daily Worker)

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 19.—The Second Annual Conference of the Southern Negro Youth Congress has been shifted from Atlanta, Ga., to Chattanooga, Tenn., it was announced from the headquarters of the Conference here today.

The Congress, which comprises the national youth section of the National Negro Congress, will take place April 2-3, 1938. It is headed by Edward E. Strong, member of the national executive committee of the parent Congress, and an outstanding Negro youth leader.

Columbus Alston, Young Negro labor leader and field representative of the Congress, announced that he would immediately establish an office in Chattanooga and begin preparations for the April convention.

The decision to hold the Congress in Chattanooga instead of Atlanta, came as a result of a resident board meeting of the conference held over the week-end.

The first Youth Congress, held in this city last Feb., was attended by 534 delegates. However, Alston declared that because of the subsequent achievements and growth of the Congress, at least 1,000 delegates were expected at the Chattanooga conference.

# NEGRO YOUTH ON MARCH, SAYS LEADER

*Daily Worker*  
Southern Congress Head Hails Growing Unity in Black Belt

By Richard Wright

(Daily Worker Harlem Bureau)

"The question of Negro advancement in the South hinges upon

leadership. It's astonishing how eager the Negro people, especially young people, in the South are willing to struggle for their rights. The recent gains they have made are the results of forthright and vigorous leadership."

These are the words of Edward Strong, 23-year-old Negro youth leader who is the executive secretary of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, an organization which embraces some 250,000 Negro youth in the South.

Strong arrived in New York City from Richmond, Va., a few days ago. He is guiding the preparation for Roland Hayes' concert which will be given on Oct. 9 under the auspices of the New York Committee to Aid the Southern Negro Youth Congress.

### UNCLE TOM DAYS OVER

Strong stated:

"In many sections of the South the days of Uncle Tom are over. Among the younger generation of Negroes there is a saying that Uncle Tom is dead. Young Negroes are taking their destiny into their own hands.

"More than this; we are breaking down the wall between the two races. We have been successful in many instances in getting Negro and white youth to meet and discuss their common problems."

In discussing the attempt the Ku Klux Klan is now making to stage a comeback in the South, Strong declared:

"In many parts of the South the depression has made the Negro restless. They have been migrating from county to county, searching for higher wages. Then, too, the youth magazine, called Calvacade CIO has spurred them on with its message of unionism. The KKK has become alarmed over this and is now riding again, trying to frighten

the Negro into accepting low wages, bad housing, bad schools. But the burning crosses, pillowslips and sheets are not frightening the Negro now. He is fighting back.

### EDUCATION USED

"One of the most effective weapons of attack we have used against the Klan," said Mr. Strong, "is widespread publicity. We have conducted educational campaigns among Negro and white youth, showing them that the Klan is the instrument of a small, owning minority.

"This is an example of our success. In the city of Richmond, Va., the Negro Youth Congress and the National Negro Congress have been responsible for \$200,000 added to the annual income of Negro tobacco workers. We preached the gospel of unionism in spite of the Klan.

"We have learned that the Klan cannot thrive in a community where the facts about its real purpose are known," said Strong.

### HE TELLS PROGRAM

He stated that the Youth Congress now had organized activity in Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Texas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas. Its program, as Mr. Strong outlined it, consisted of a fight for jobs for Negro youth, civil rights, the abolition of inequality between Negro and white in the educational systems of the South, adequate recreational opportunities, cultural opportunities, and the fight against war and fascism.

On February 11, 12 and 13 of 1938 we are going to hold the Second Annual Negro Youth Congress. Meanwhile, we are launching a national youth magazine, called Calvacade. We hope to make our second congress a real Calvacade of Youth. The Negro Youth Congress will

participate in the Second National Negro Congress which will convene in Philadelphia, Oct. 15, 16 and 17



# Negro and White Youth Join in Southern Parley

**Howard University President Warns That Danger to the South Comes from Forces Which 'Enrich the Few at Expense of the Man'**

By James W. Ford

(Written especially for the Daily Worker)

**RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 14.**—The first All-Southern Negro Youth Conference, held here yesterday and today, is a significant event—an event which will have wide repercussions throughout entire South and country as a whole. It could be sensed in the wide spontaneous popularity

of Cy W. Record, white student delegate from University of Texas. Record led the round table discussion on inter-racial cooperation. Moreover, although there are Communists openly participating in proceedings not only has the "red scare" been raised.

A standing ovation was accorded Angelo Herndon who was last of a group of speakers who addressed a mass meeting of 1,200 persons at the evening session of conference. "Out of this new spirit of the conference; out of this new movement will come abolition of conditions that are forced on us as a minority group—the new movement where we will become free—Negro and white youth with all the barbarism and cruelty of this system removed from America."

## AIMS STRESSED

Edward E. Strong, National Youth chairman of the National Negro Congress delivered an address in which he cited the inequalities that exist among the Negro youth and especially among Southern youth—Negro and white.

The aims of the conference were to cement and organize Negro youth of the country to secure the educational, political and social opportunities that they are denied. He stressed the fact that it was youth in the South who have been denied the right of marriage because of unemployment and inadequate wage scales. "Students from schools, sharecroppers, steel workers from Alabama, young men and women from churches, come together to said that more than 80,000 Negro



JAMES W. FORD

work for jobs for adequate opportunities to secure the things which American youth black and white, have been taught for generations to enrich the few at the expense of the many." The response to these speeches shows that the Negro youth of the South is moving forward. This conference gives every indication that, given proper leadership and guidance these youth will take their proper place with those who are fighting on the side of peace, progress and plenty in the world today.

youth between the ages of 18 and 30 were on relief rolls. He told of a move in Washington to organize domestic workers last year.

## WIDE SCOPE OF DISCUSSION

The afternoon sessions of the conference were divided into round-table group discussions of youth on the job, as a student, as a citizen, youth and social integration, youth and the social basis of international understanding.

Although delegates came primarily from student localities the range of topics discussed—labor, industrial unionism, the sharecropper's problem, civil and political rights, in addition to student problems, shows the close connection of students with basic issues facing the Negro people in the South.

Martin L. Harvey, Chicago, president of Christian Youth Council of North America told the conference "that a new world is coming into being and American youth must step into the front ranks of those who would remake this new world."

Dr. Max W. Yeargan, Y.M.C.A. secretary for South African Work, said, "a large part of the world is not away from poverty dominated by a small group of exploiters, nor takes a nation's tools and means of making a livelihood, and that uses labor without compensation and destroys the culture of a people."

Many of the older delegates were surprised when a burst of applause greeted the speech of Joseph P. Lash, who spoke in behalf of Loh Tsei, Chinese youth leader, absent due to illness. He lauded the youth of Spain for its valiant fight against fascism on the barricades.

## JOHNSON SPEAKS

"We are the hope of our people," was the slogan raised at the conference and it has been fashioned into a number of concrete steps to realize this responsibility in life.

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, at the Sunday morning session, warned that "the danger to the South does not come from Socialism or Communism, but from those forces who wish to enrich the few at the expense of the many."

The response to these speeches shows that the Negro youth of the South is moving forward. This conference gives every indication that, given proper leadership and guidance these youth will take their proper place with those who are fighting on the side of peace, progress and plenty in the world today.

## Youth Conference

### Adopts Important Proclamation

The following far-reaching and significant proclamation was unanimously adopted at the close of the All-Southern Youth Conference held in Richmond, Virginia last Saturday and Sunday.

#### The Proclamation

We are the Negro youth of the South. We are proud of every inch of Southern soil. We and our fathers before us have given our toil and the sweat of our brow that the land of our birth might prosper. We are proud of the generations of the Negro people of the South. We are proud of the traditions of Frederick Dougless, Sojourner Truth, Nat Turner, Harriet Tubman, and other Negro sons and daughters of the South who gave their lives that all men might be free and equal. And we are no less proud of the heritage given to all Americans alike by such fighters for liberty and democracy as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

We Negro youth of the South know that ours is the duty to keep alive the traditions of freedom and democracy. We know that ours must be a ceaseless task to win the status of citizenship for the Negro people. From Douglass and Lincoln our hands received the torch of freedom and we shall hold it high.

We realize that the majority of white Southerners are not responsible for the condition under which we live. These conditions are caused, not by the many but by the few, those who profit by pitting white labor against black labor to the harm of both. To all white youth of the South we extend our hand in warmest brotherhood. For we know, and we would make them know, that as one rises all must rise, and as one falls all must fall. The right to live as citizens, the right to education, the right to all the benefits of life in a democratic land cannot be fully theirs unless these things are fully ours. We would be friends with them, friends in the deepest sense of the word, working together for our common good.

We have a right to a school that is free and equal; to a home around which the spectre of poverty, sickness and want does not hover; to playgrounds and swimming pools and all those recreations which build young bodies and make them strong. We have a right to jobs at equal pay for equal work, a job which ends in no blind alley.

Our generation cannot and must not grow into manhood a voteless generation. We have the right to vote, to serve on juries, to share in the government of this land of ours. We cannot

prosper and the South cannot prosper as long as lynching and mob violence shadow our path of progress and stain with the blood of innocent victims the Constitution of our land.—Lynching must end.—The Jim-Crow system must end. For these are shackles which bind Negro and white youth alike.

We who are the sharecroppers and tenant farmers must be freed from the relics of slavery. Peonage must be abolished; we who till the soil must be given the opportunity to own land. We are proud of every inch of Southern soil. We and our fathers before us have given our toil and the sweat of our brow that the land of our birth might prosper. We are proud of the generations of the Negro people of the South. We are proud of the traditions of Frederick Dougless, Sojourner Truth, Nat Turner, Harriet Tubman, and other Negro sons and daughters of the South who gave their lives that all men might be free and equal. And we are no less proud of the heritage given to all Americans alike by such fighters for liberty and democracy as Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry.

We who work in mine, mill and factory must win improved conditions of work and a higher standard of living. We must win the right to organize, with white workers, into large and powerful trade unions—for the union makes us strong.

Our bodies and our souls are destined for higher things than cannon fodder in banker-made wars. For this reason we take our stand with those who fight for peace, with those who fight against war and fascism. The tragic lessons of Ethiopia and Spain teach us that it is the growing menace of fascism which breeds war. We have seen tendencies towards fascism in our own country: the Ku Klux Klan. Realizing that fascism presents a world-wide danger, particularly to minority groups, we must unite with all those forces throughout the world which strike out boldly for the preservation of peace and democracy.

These things must be ours because we know them to be right and just. In our churches and schools we have been taught to love and respect the ideals of the brotherhood of man and the equality of all Americans. We dedicate ourselves to the attainment of these things because we know that America cannot be America to us until we share its benefits as we have gladly shared its burdens.

But we are under no illusions. We know that to win these rights there must be endless work. We know that Negro youth of the South, from church and school, from the plantations, from mine and mill and factory must be united. And for that unity we pledge our lives. Unity for us is no mere phrase. It is the practical device through which we will win our freedom. We will build this unity to win free schools, decent American homes and the right to play. We shall join our hands together to build trade unions in the South free from prejudice. We shall unite in the struggle for the right to work.

We have no higher duty than to bend our backs and lend our joint en-

ergies in a struggle to end the Jim-Crow system, to wipe out lynching and mob violence. We will not stop until fearless and unafraid. We are Angelo Herndon and the nine Scotts-boro boys are completely free. United with youth of every land and every nation will we fight for peace and democracy.

United will we struggle to improve the status of Negro girls—the future Negro womanhood of the South.



# Thousands Attend

## National Figures Back Young Negro Council

By FREDERICK S. WEAVER

RICHMOND, Va. — More than five hundred delegates to the Southern Negro Conference, in session here, heard Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, plead for a new Negro leadership to replace those "who have forsaken us after attaining glory and money for themselves."

The brilliant address of Howard's liberal president was heard by more than two thousand delegates and visitors who crowded the auditorium of the Fifth Street Baptist Church, where the sessions were held.

The conference was lauded as "an admirable undertaking" by the speaker, who urged all adults to fall in line with the program of the Southern Negro youth, "however radical it may appear to be."

While aggressiveness was urged by Dr. Johnson, he also commanded the conference to guard against "rocking the boat too much, lest we go back to the old rut we were in." The downfall of the old type of leadership was attributed to its failure to consider seriously the ills of the people.

### Bought Rolls Royces

"They used their ability and influence in behalf of the Negro until they mustered sufficient money to buy Rolls Royces, dress up and strut up and down the street as exhibit No. 1 of the high possibilities of the Negro race," the Howard University president continued. "They were so busy getting up the exhibit that they used all their possibilities and have been paralyzed ever since."

The only enduring radicalism that is worth holding to, he said, is that of the radical whose indignation is not aroused in the dissatisfaction of his own ills, but who becomes indignant over the ills of others.

Telling the delegates not to be disheartened over existing conditions, Dr. Johnson advised them that it wasn't enough to recognize the existence of evil and talk about it, but that it was necessary to uncover the nakedness of it and oppose it with all the force available.

Just as the Greeks made terms with the Romans who were mistreating them, so are the Negroes making terms with the whites, he said. He charged that the white race, with everything to their advantage, have not a single person with a doctor of philosophy degree who can be looked to with respect. "The whites have lost the intellectual respect of the world and they know that if they want to properly educate their children, they must send them to some foreign institution," he declared.

### Whites Can't Preach

"They can't preach the gospel because they know down in their hearts that there are ten million people they have not made up their minds to respect. Seventy years after slavery, a white man feels that every time a Negro does something for him he has to reach in his pocket and give him a quarter. He would rather pay a Negro for service than respect him for it."

He urged the youth conference not to think in terms of the white South or the Negro South, but in terms of the people of the South.

The conference endorsed the National Youth Act, a Negro judge for the Police Court of the District of Columbia and the fight of Angelo Herndon and the Scottsboro boys.

The youths demanded the same

to the regular state universities, colleges and graduate schools on the same terms with applicants and students of other races.

### THE YOUTH CONFERENCE

History was made in Richmond when the Southern Negro Youth Conference convened here on Saturday and Sunday of last week. A thousand earnest and determined youth leaders is a force to be reckoned with. The "United Front"

was demonstrated in that representatives of the white, black yellow and brown races scorned the fallacy of racial superiority and racial inferiority and met, conferred, discussed and socialized on

absolute equality. They unanimously condemned war, jim-crowism, disfranchisement, segregation, race hatred, economic exploitation and all types of discriminations. The "good Negro" and "Uncle Toms" tainted with plantation technique and with slave psychology had no place

in this company.

The backward Southland, of course, came in for the major share of the indictments returned against our diseased social, political and economic set-up. The reasons are too apparent for discussion. We elders, white and black alike, and especially in the South are exceedingly short-sighted if we think we can maintain the present status-quo in the face of this surge of opposition on the part of virile youth. A new world is in the making and the spirit and free thinking of youth will have a major part in the framework of the mould.

Shall history record that the downfall of the feudal South and its empire of injustice intolerance and prejudice dated from the Southern Negro Youth Conference which was held in the Capital of the Confederacy?